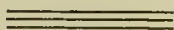




COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

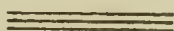
Principal School Medical Officer

FOR THE

Year, 1956

BY

V. N. LEYSHON, M.D. (LOND.), D.P.H.





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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

18 members (including the Chairman and Deputy Chairman).

Functions :—

General Administration.

Ambulance Service.

To receive minutes of the Sanitary Sub-Committee and to confirm minutes of the Health Services Sub-Committee.

SUB-COMMITTEES

1. Health Services :—

12 members (including the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and 4 co-opted members.

Functions :—

Duties under the relevant Acts in relation to :—

Care of mothers and young children (including Day Nurseries)

Welfare Foods.

Care and After Care.

Domestic Help.

Home Nursing.

Health Visiting.

Midwifery.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Ascertainment of mental deficiency.

Care and After Care in Mental Health.

Certification, etc., under the Lunacy Acts.

Occupation Centre.

2. Sanitary :—

12 members (including the Chairman and Deputy Chairman).

Functions :—

Duties under the relevant Acts in relation to :—

Environmental Hygiene.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

22 members (including the Chairman and Deputy Chairman), and 6 co-opted members.

SUB-COMMITTEE.

Special Services :—

11 members (including the Chairman and Deputy Chairman), and 4 co-opted members.

Functions :—

The School Health Service.

18 at 31st December, 1956.

STAFF.

MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :—

V. N. LEYSHON, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :—

J. E. MASTERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health :—

W. DRAWNEEK, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H.

MARGARET M. F. ROBINSON, M.D. (Belfast), B.A.O., D.P.H.,
L.M. (Belfast).

*J. M. GARDNER, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G.

School Medical Officers :—

E. A. LAVELLE, M.B., Ch.B. (Vict., Manchester).

C. L. NOBLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

M. DUNCAN, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).

Chest Physician :—

*HUGH GERARD GRACE, M.B., Ch.B.

Consultant :—

*R. J. M. JAMIESON, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G.

Obstetrician and Gynæcologist.

Psychiatrist :—

*T. A. RATCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.,
D.C.H.

DENTAL.

Principal School Dental Officer :—

FREDERICK GROSSMAN, L.D.S. (Q.U. Belfast).

Assistant Dental Officers :—

MOIRA RIGBY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

ELIZABETH S. WOOD, L.D.S. (Glas.).

NON-MEDICAL.

Administrative Officer :—

R. E. GOODALL.

Clerks :—

HEALTH OFFICE 29, SCHOOL CLINIC 10, WELFARE CENTRES 3.

Head Almoner :—

RICHARD L. CARABINE, A.M.I.A.

Almoner :—

MISS J. LEYLAND, B.A.

Supervisor of Day Nurseries :—

MISS M. R. MOSS, S.R.N., Nursery Diploma.

Day Nurseries :—

MATRONS 4, STAFF NURSERY NURSES 10, NURSERY ASSISTANTS 7,
NURSERY STUDENTS 29, WARDENS 2, DOMESTICS 10, CARETAKER 1.

Senior Duly Authorised Officer :—

W. V. B. LUCAS.

Duly Authorised Officers :—

F. F. WRIGHT.

MISS A. GRIFFIN.

K. REITER (Trainee).

Superintendent Health Visitor :—

MISS E. G. SHIPTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Health Visitors, School Nurses and Tuberculosis Nurses :—22
(including part-time).

Supervisor of Home Helps :—

MRS. E. C. BAKER.

Assistant Supervisors :—1. Home Helps :—79 PART-TIME.

Superintendent of Home Nursing :—

MISS D. M. CLEWES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Assistant Supervisors :—1. Home Nurses :—18 FULL-TIME, 2 PART-TIME.

Non-Medical—continued.

Occupation Centre :—

SUPERVISOR (Qualified) 1, ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS (Unqualified) 3,
DOMESTIC 1, *GUIDES 4.

Supervisor of Midwives' Home :—

MISS B. D. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

Assistant Supervisor :—1. Domiciliary Midwives :—10.

Psychologist :—

MISS E. S. BROUGHTON, M.A., Diploma in Psychology (Oxford).

Public Analyst :—

*R. W. SUTTON, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Remedial Teacher :—

MISS N. GATELEY, National Froebel Cert.

Chief Public Health Inspector :—

S. PRIME, M.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :—

R. B. DAVIES, M.S.I.A.

Public Health Inspectors (All Branches) :—6 (5 vacancies).

Trainee Public Health Inspector :—1 (3 vacancies).

RODENT CONTROL OFFICER 1, RODENT OPERATORS 4.

Sewage Works Analyst :—

*G. GREENE, A.M.C.T., A.M.Inst.S.P., and four Assistants.

Speech Therapist :—

*MISS A. M. FLEMING, L.C.S.T.

Remedial Gymnast :—

GEORGE SOMMERVILLE, M.S.R.G.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL ATTENDANTS 10, CLEANSING ATTENDANTS 4.

GENERAL LABOURER 1.

*WELFARE ASSISTANTS 3, WELFARE DOMESTIC 1.

*—Part-time.

As at 31st December, 1956.

Public Health Department,
The Council House,
Corporation Street,
Derby.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE

HEALTH AND EDUCATION COMMITTEES.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1956.

The estimated population has decreased by 1,800 to 137,500. The birth rate has risen slightly from 14.95 (1955) to 15.68 (1956). The death rate has increased from 12.16 (1955) to 12.64 (1956). The stillbirth rate has decreased from 24.37 (1955) to 23.98 (1956). The infantile death rate has increased from 20.65 (1955) to 27.81 (1956). There were no maternal deaths during 1956.

It is very gratifying to report the excellent response of Derby parents and guardians in having their children immunised against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Tuberculosis and Poliomyelitis. Indeed, the demand has been such that extra medical and clerical staff have had to be employed to cope with it. This excellent response from the public could not have been achieved without the active and friendly co-operation of the town's General Medical Practitioners and School Teachers. However, with regard to vaccination against Smallpox, the picture is not so bright, as only 12.6% of the 6,870 children medically inspected during the year were recorded as having been vaccinated.

The work of the various services of the Department is described in detail in the Report.

I should like to close on a personal note and thank you, Mr. Chairman, and all the members of the Health Committee for the assistance, encouragement and support I have invariably received from yourself and them. I should also like to add my appreciation of the friendly advice and help always freely available from the officers of other departments of the Corporation; and finally I wish to thank the entire staff for their willing co-operation and service during the year, which made the somewhat arduous work of the Department both exhilarating and pleasant.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. N. LEYSHON.

I—GENERAL.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of Borough	8,116 Acres.
Elevation above sea level—	<div> <div>highest, Burton Road ... 325 ft.</div> <div>lowest, Alvaston Ward... 126 ft.</div> <div>Market Place ... 157 ft.</div> </div>
Population at Census, 1951	<div> <div>Males 68,551</div> <div>Females 72,716</div> </div> ... 141,267
Estimated Population for 1956 (Mid-year)	137,500
Number of Houses (1951 Census)	39,641
„ Inhabited Houses at 31/3/1957 (according to Rate Books)	41,338
No. of Uninhabited Houses at 31/3/1957 (according to Rate Books, including property scheduled for demolition)	157
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (Census, 1951)	41,944
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1951	17.4
„ „ „ 1931	20.0
Number of persons per House at Census, 1951	3.56
„ „ „ 1931	3.97
Rateable Value of the Borough (General Rate)	£2,003,423
Estimated amount realised by a Penny Rate	£7,725

1956						Rate per thousand population.				
Marriages	...	...	...	...	...	1,292...	...	...	18.54
			Total.	Males.	Females.					
Live Births,—Legitimate	...	2,042	1,064	978						
(Registered)—Illegitimate	...	115	57	58						
— Total	...	2,157	1,121	1,036	Birth rate	...			15.68	
Birth Rate adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor (0.98)										
supplied by the Registrar General					...	...	...	...	15.37
Still Births (Registered)	...	53	25	28	Rate per 1,000					
									total births	23.98
Live Births (notified)	...	2,137	1,110	1,027						
Deaths	...	1,738	897	841	Death rate	...			12.64	
Death Rate adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor (1.05)										
supplied by the Registrar General					...	...	...	...	13.27
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions									53.97	
Excess of Births registered over Deaths					...	...	...	...	419

Deaths from Puerperal Causes—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.			
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	—	—
Total	—	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age—

Legitimate, 58. Illegitimate, 2. Total, 60.

Death Rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—

Legitimate, 28.40. Illegitimate, 17.39. Total, 27.81.

Death Rate of infants under four weeks of age—

Total, 45. Per 1,000 live births, 20.86.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	—

BIRTHS.

Birth-rate, 1956 15.68

The Births registered during the year numbered 2,157, as compared with 2,082 in 1955.

DEATHS.

	Rate per 1,000 population.			
Zymotic Diseases	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	13	0.095
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	1	0.0073
Respiratory Diseases	225	1.64

NATIONAL STATISTICS :—

	E. & W.	COUNTY BOROUGHs (including London).	SMALLER TOWNS.	LONDON ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.	DERBY.
Birth Rate ...	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.9	15.68
Death Rate ...	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.7	12.64
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 Births)...	23.8	24.0	24.1	21.4	27.81

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1956.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.																TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
	All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Residents.	Non- Residents.	Non- Civilian.	Non- Transferable.
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	4	2	4	8	..	4
Tuberculosis, Other	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilitic Disease	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	1	..	2
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	..
Malignant Neoplasm—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stomach	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	11	18	14	23	10	..	1
Lung, Bronchus	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	32	19	7	39	19	..	1
Breast	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	9	10	4	11	10	..	3
Uterus	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	2	3	2	4	9	..	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	135	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	22	29	41	37	69	73	..	8
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	5	7	..	..
Diabetes	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	5	..	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	9	20	72	106	100	57	..	24
Coronary Disease, Angina	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	33	52	95	105	90	80	..	13
Hypertension with Heart Disease	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	17	17	20	15	..	1	
Other Heart Disease	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	9	16	60	155	75	41	..	40	
Other Circulatory Disease	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	28	47	32	27	..	9	
Influenza	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	129	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	27	85	75	46	..	32	
Bronchitis	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	25	28	26	20	18	..	1	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	7	3	7	8	..	1	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	11	12	21	..	..
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	9	6	..	..	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	4	3	9	11	..	..	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	6	..	..	..
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	13	13	..	..
Other Defined and Ill- Defined Diseases	149	37	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	5	10	19	30	42	98	119	..	1	..
Motor Vehicle Accidents	17	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	1	3	..	2	3	17	15	1	..	..
All Other Accidents	33	5	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	2	3	3	4	10	22	31	..	..	..
Suicide	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	5	2	4	3	..	..	..
Homicide and Operations of War	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Totals	1738	60	..	1	..	1	3	6	4	3	24	41	150	260	492	693	769	663	1	16

Causes of Death during 10 Years, 1947-1956.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEARS.									
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	55	58	71	38	52	25	21	22	22	13
Tuberculosis, Other	12	13	11	7	3	4	2	1	2	1
Syphilitic Disease	12	11	4	3	13	6	8	4	5	5
Diphtheria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	3	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	4	..	1	1	1	3	1	..
*Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Measles	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
†Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	3	4	1	3	3	..	3
Malignant Neoplasms	250	228	256	298	265	265	244	256	249	304
†Leukæmia, Aleukæmia .. ..	..	..	..	8	8	10	7	11	6	6
Diabetes	14	13	9	15	13	11	5	10	7	6
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System..	152	168	179	187	235	219	215	203	240	216
Heart Disease	504	442	533	455	535	566	556	553	608	586
Other Circulatory Disease	71	68	82	87	120	118	103	101	91	89
Influenza	10	..	8	6	50	..	8	2	8	2
Pneumonia	84	55	73	80	120	76	110	80	113	129
Bronchitis	106	70	81	87	113	50	77	69	71	88
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	22	23	19	10	13	12	14	21	20	13
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	16	25	18	26	32	24	26	19	17	18
‡Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa ..	42	16	8	13	6	5	5	8	7	10
Nephritis and Nephrosis	32	37	25	20	18	10	11	16	18	12
†Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	..	..	..	20	17	10	9	20	9	6
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion..	5	3	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..
§Congenital Malformations	37	23	33	16	13	20	18	10	20	14
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	238	246	284	236	185	111	136	151	133	149
Motor Vehicle Accidents	11	4	12	11	6	8	18	8	16	17
All Other Accidents	26	33	27	17	21	17	21	38	18	33
Suicide	11	15	15	17	17	14	16	22	11	16
Homicide and Operations of War ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS	1716	1556	1756	1666	1860	1585	1636	1634	1694	1738

†—Included with "All Other Causes" prior to 1950.

*—Combined with "Polio-Encephalitis" prior to 1950.

‡—"Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)" only prior to 1950.

§—Combined with "Birth Injuries, etc." prior to 1950.

Burials.—The total burials in the Derby cemeteries for the year 1956 were 1,396, 1,294 ordinary burials and 102 still-born.

Inquests held during 1956.—These numbered 113 — 66 males and 47 females.

Mortuary.—Dead bodies received during the year, 142. Post-mortem examinations, 381.

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH — 1956

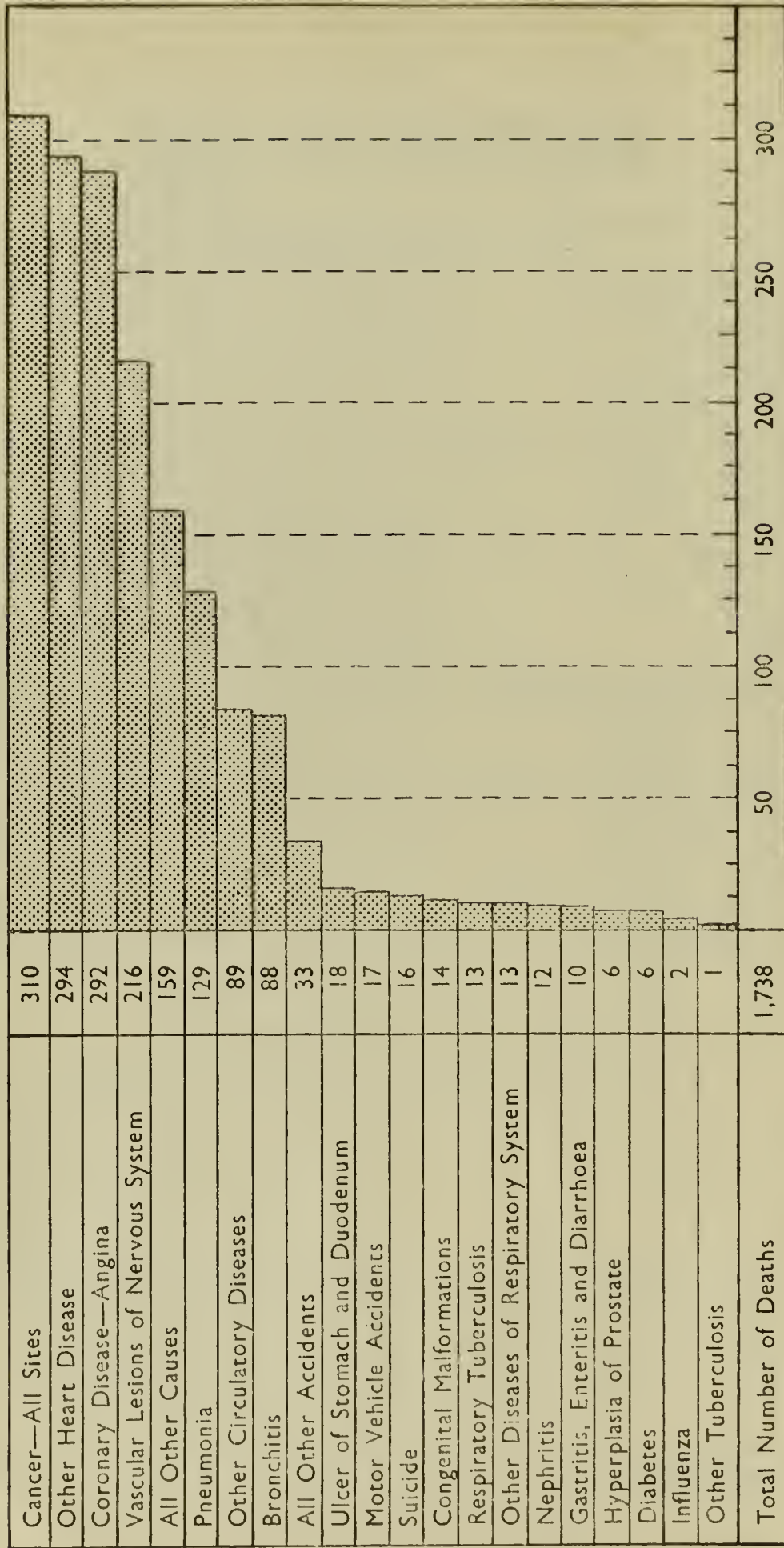


TABLE I

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING ———

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING - - - - -

Rate per 1,000 of the population.

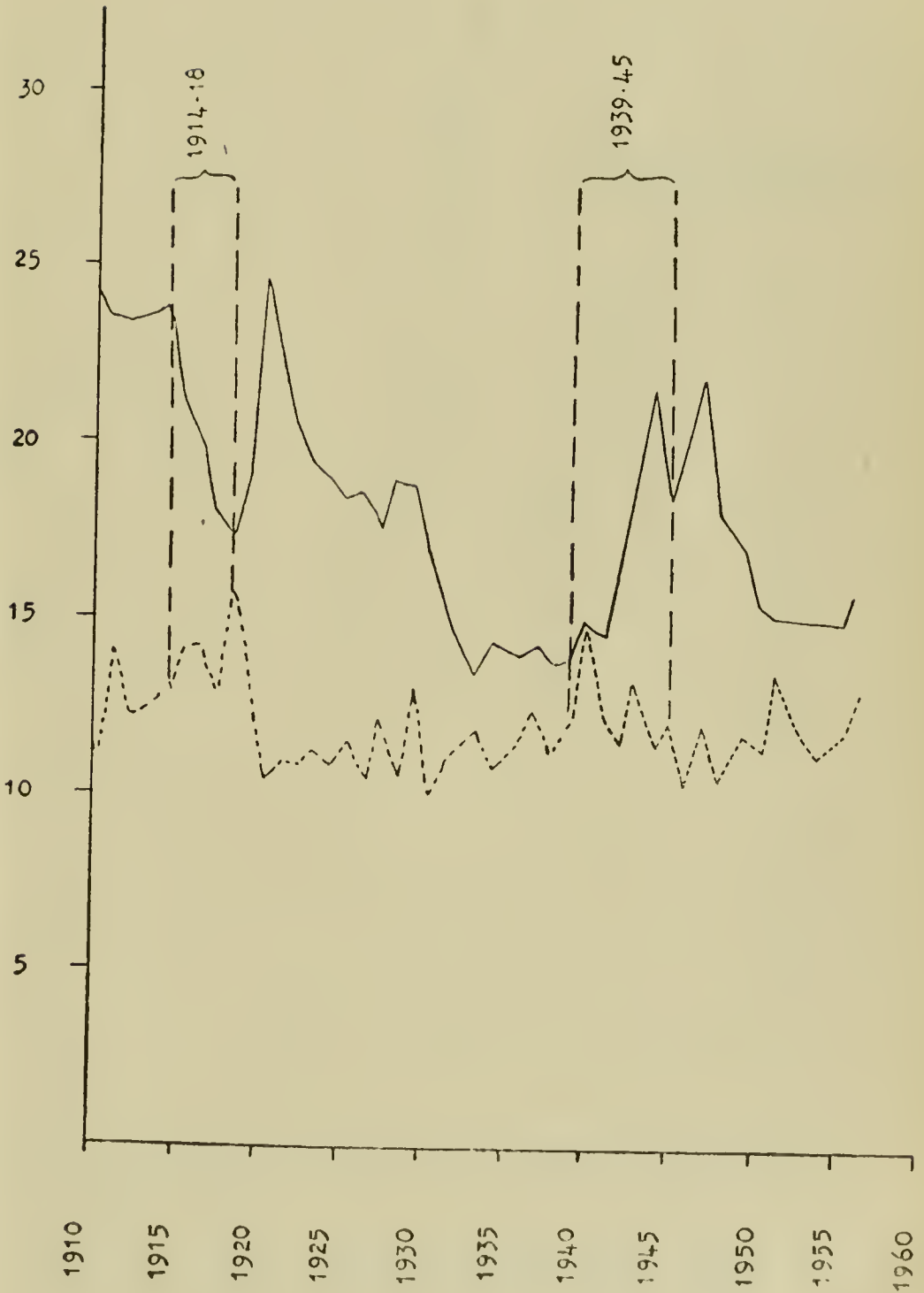
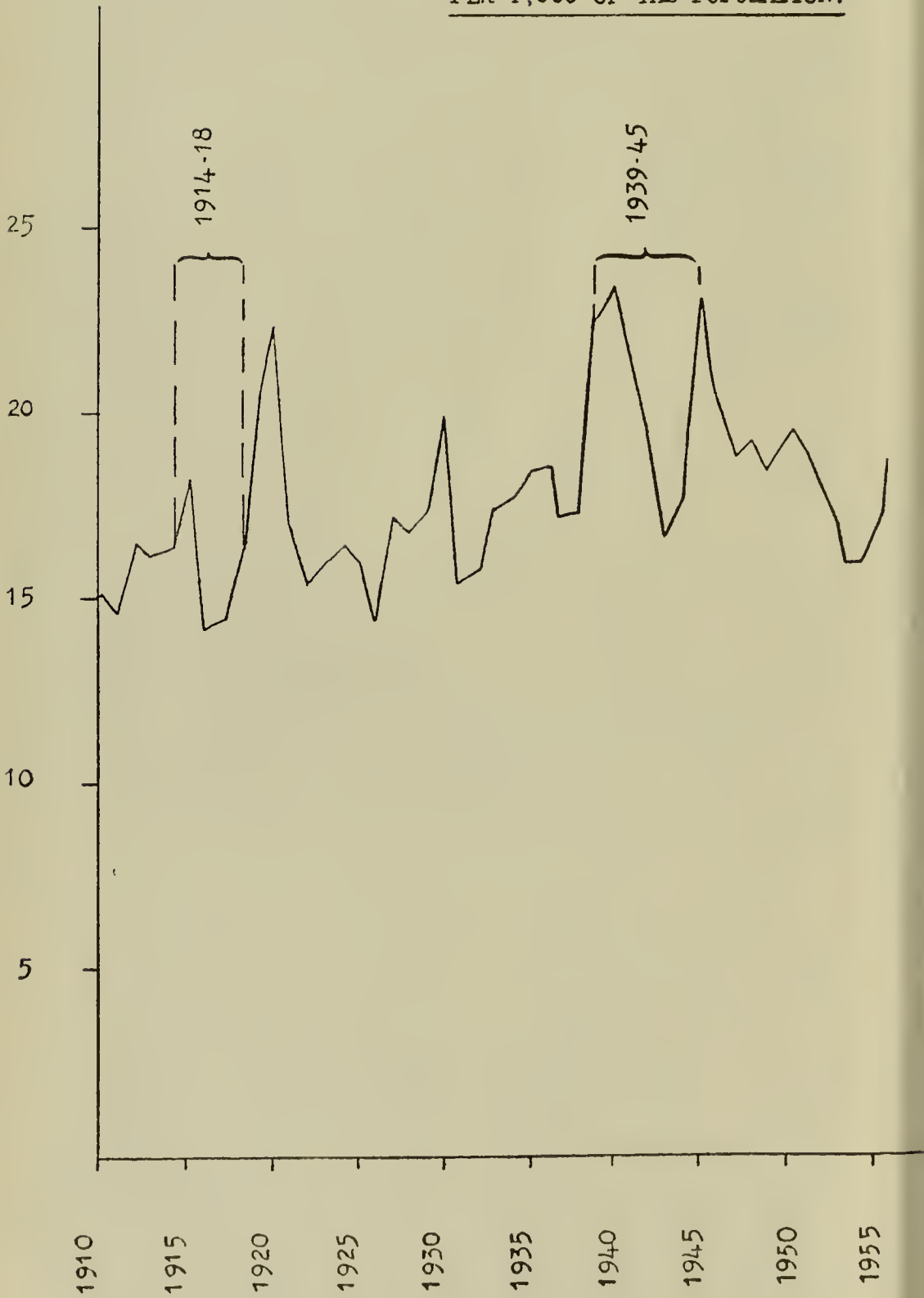


TABLE II

PERSONS MARRIED

PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.



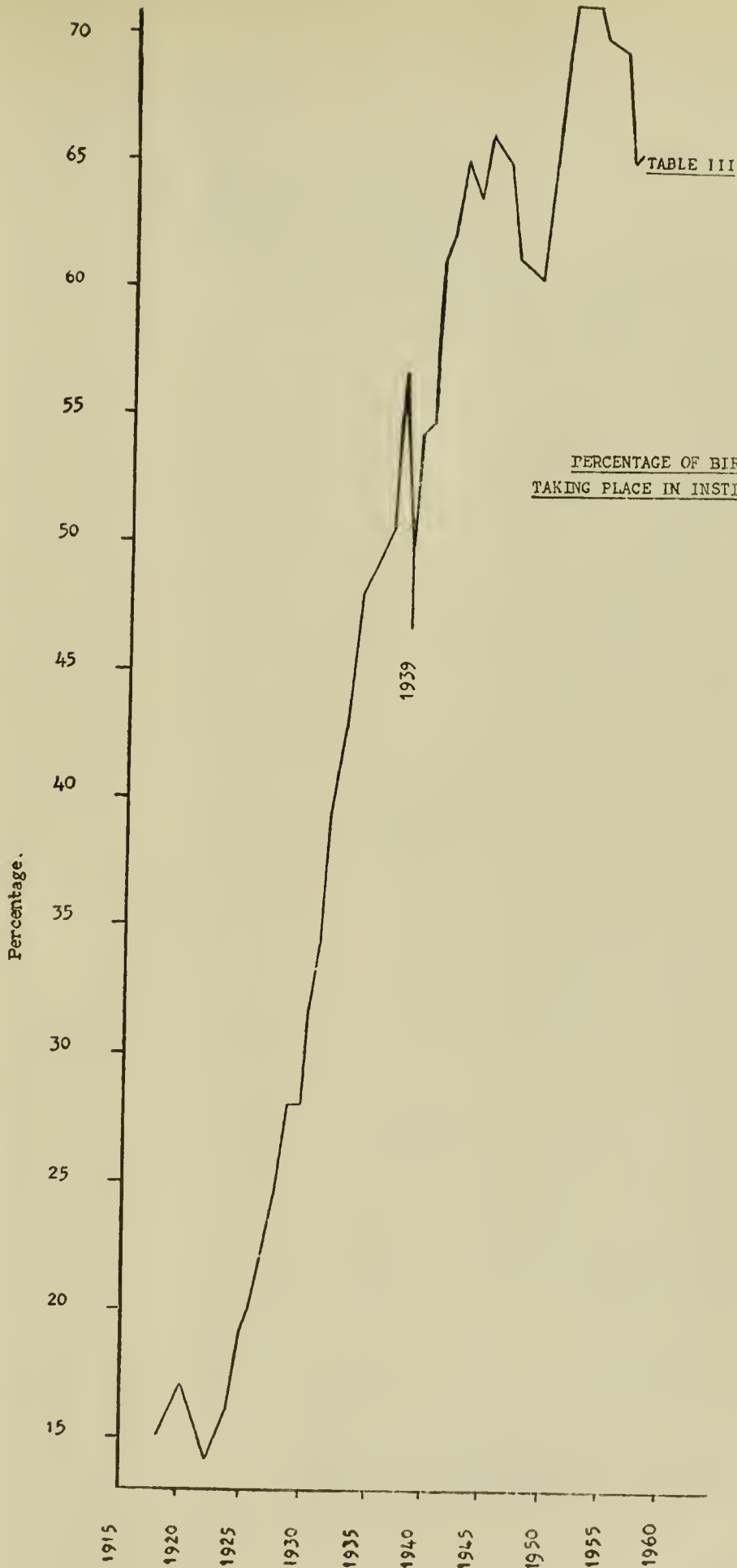


TABLE IV

Infantile Mortality Rate
per 1,000 Live Births - - - - -
Maternal Mortality Rate
per 1,000 Births - - - - -

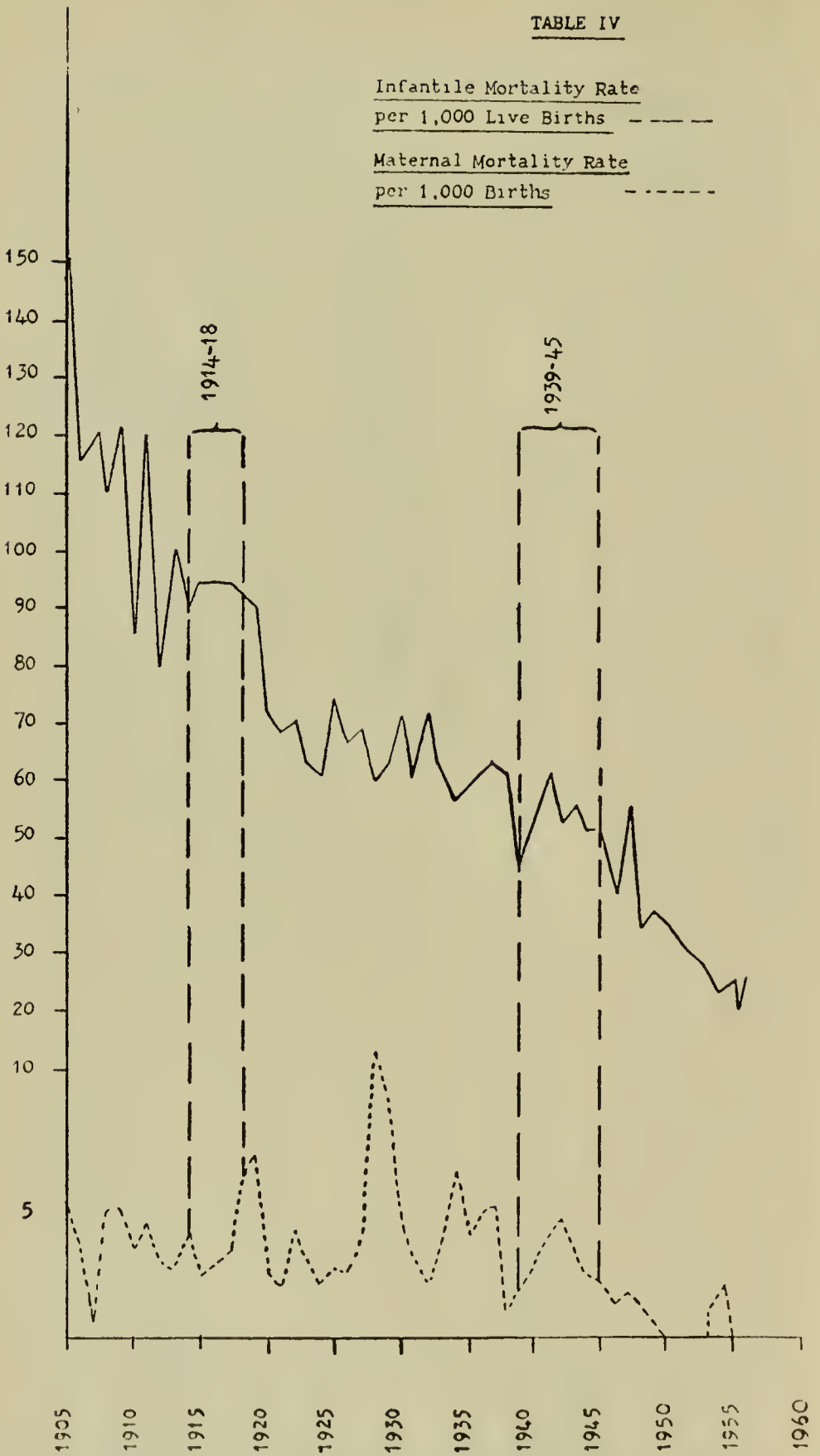
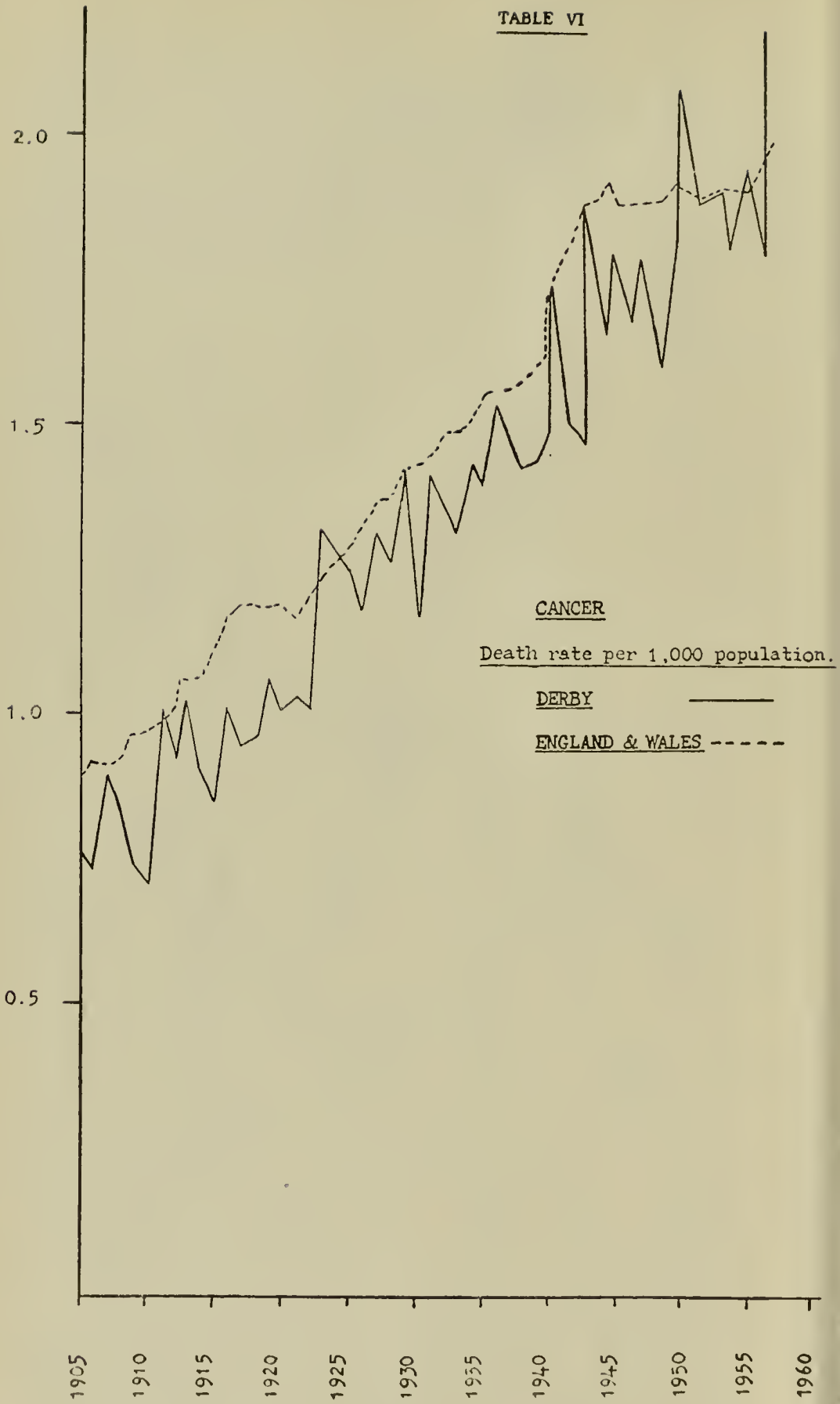




TABLE VI

Rate per 1,000 population.



II—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives.

During the period 1st February, 1956, to the 31st January, 1957, 66 midwives gave notice of intention to practise within the Borough.

53 were attached to institutions (20 at the City Hospital, 13 at the Queen Mary Maternity Home, 16 at the Nightingale Maternity Home and 4 at the Women's Hospital) and 13 were in domiciliary practice. All the domiciliary midwives practising in the Borough were under the direct control of the Health Department.

There were no midwives practising privately in the Borough during the year.

5 midwives removed from the area during the year, leaving 13 in domiciliary practice and 48 in institutional practice at the end of the year.

The following are details of maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area of the Local Supervising Authority during the year :—

	NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR.					
	Domiciliary Cases.					Cases in Institutions.
	Doctor Not Booked.		Doctor Booked.		Totals.	
	Doctor present at delivery.	Doctor not present at delivery.	Doctor present at delivery (either the booked Doctor or another).	Doctor not present at delivery.		
a) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	15	474	69	192	750	—
b) Midwives employed by Hospital Manage- ment Committees ...	—	—	—	—	—	2,721
TOTALS ...	15	474	69	192	750	2,721

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended on discharge from institutions and before the 14th day.

(a) by domiciliary midwives	...	...	199
(b) by health visitors	...	...	366
			<hr/>
			565
			<hr/>

Since March, 1953, it has been the normal procedure of this Authority to split these visits between the domiciliary midwives and the health visitors, the latter doing all visits at ten days or over, except still-birth cases and baby deaths occurring in hospital, which are visited exclusively by domiciliary midwives.

There were 13 domiciliary midwives practising in the Borough throughout the year and all of them had been approved by the Central Midwives Board as teachers of pupil midwives.

750 confinements (including non-residents) were attended by domiciliary midwives.

252 ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions were attended.

3,255 domiciliary ante-natal visits were made.

12,590 domiciliary visits during the lying-in period were made.

1,216 domiciliary post-natal visits to institutional discharges were made.

No maternal deaths occurred in cases attended by domiciliary midwives.

A very high standard of service has been maintained by the domiciliary midwives during the year, in spite of the extra work caused by the lying-in visits to hospital cases discharged before the 10th day.

Medical Aid.

Out of the 750 confinements attended by domiciliary midwives, medical aid was sought in 128 cases as follows :—

105 on account of mother or expectant mother.

22 „ „ „ baby.

1 „ „ „ mother and twins.

Notification of Artificial Feeding.

298 notifications were received, 78 from domiciliary midwives and 220 from institutions, as follows :—

	<i>Domiciliary.</i>		<i>Institutions.</i>	
	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>
<i>Substitution on account of :—</i>				
Insufficient Lactation	26	1	21	26
Other Causes	38	—	59	70
<i>Supplementary on account of :—</i>				
Insufficient Lactation	12	—	26	15
Other Causes	1	—	1	2
Total	77	1	107	113

Notification of Liability to be a Source of Infection.

12 notifications were received, 5 from domiciliary midwives and 7 from institutions, as follows :—

	<i>Domiciliary.</i>		<i>Institutions.</i>	
	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>
Mothers	5	—	3	4
Infants	—	—	—	—
Total	5	—	3	4

Notification of Death.

42 notifications were received, all from institutions, as follows :—

	<i>Domiciliary.</i>		<i>Institutions.</i>	
	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>
Mothers	—	—	—	—
Infants	—	—	21	21
Total	—	—	21	21

Notification of having Laid out a Dead Body.

1 notification was received as follows :—

<i>Domiciliary.</i>		<i>Institutions.</i>	
<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>
1	—	—	—

Ante-Natal Clinics.

	<i>Sessions.</i>	<i>Women Attending.</i>	<i>First Attendances.</i>	<i>Total Attendances.</i>
Green Street	49	484	382	2,536
Boulton	48	200	172	975
Roe Farm	50	132	104	866
Amber Street	52	205	170	958
Temple House	51	340	300	1,622
Total	250	1,361	1,128	6,957

Post-Natal Clinics.**GREEN STREET.**

128 attendances were made at 42 post-natal sessions.

TEMPLE HOUSE.

59 attendances were made at ante-natal sessions.

ROE FARM.

48 attendances were made at ante-natal sessions.

AMBER STREET.

30 attendances were made at ante-natal sessions.

BOULTON.

40 attendances were made at ante-natal sessions.

Consultant Clinic.**GREEN STREET.**

3 attendances were made at 2 sessions.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during 1956.

Births.

3,645 notifications were received during 1956 under Sec. 203 Public Health Act, 1936. Of these, 2,137 were live births and 55 were still-births relating to Derby residents. 1,393 were live births and 60 were still-births relating to non-residents. The details were as follows :—

	LIVE BIRTHS.				STILL-BIRTHS.				Total Non-Residents.	Total Residents.	Grand Total.
	Doctor				Doctor						
	Booked.		Not Booked.		Booked.		Not Booked.				
	Present.	Not Present.	Present.	Not Present.	Present.	Not Present.	Present.	Not Present.			
RESIDENTS :—											
Domiciliary ...	69	191	15	471	1	2	2	4	—	755	755
NON-RESIDENTS :—											
Domiciliary ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL ...	69	191	15	472	1	2	2	4	1	755	755

	LIVE BIRTHS.		STILL-BIRTHS.		Total Non-Residents.	Total Residents.	Grand Total.
	Doctor		Doctor				
	Present.	Not Present.	Present.	Not Present.			
RESIDENTS :—							
<i>Institutional ...</i>	275	1,116	23	23	—	1437	1437
NON-RESIDENTS :—							
<i>Institutional ...</i>	417	975	24	36	1452	—	1452
TOTAL ...	692	2,091	47	59	1452	1437	2889

1,437, or 65.6%, of total births relating to residents took place in institutions. 2,157 births were registered.

Still-Births.

115 still-births were notified. 55 were in respect of Derby residents and 60 non-residents. There were 102 burials of still-born children in the Derby cemeteries during the year. 52 still-births were registered in respect of Derby residents. Percentage of still-births to live births registered was 2.5.

55 still-births were investigated.

Analgesia.

At the end of the year all of the 13 domiciliary midwives were qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board. 16 sets of apparatus were in use by these midwives.

During the year analgesics were administered in domiciliary confinements, as shown under, compared with previous years :—

<i>Year.</i>			<i>No. of Confinements.</i>	<i>Analgesics Administered.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
1952	...	...	611	491	80.36
1953	...	...	668	525	78.59
1954	...	...	669	511	76.38
1955	...	...	747	581	77.78
1956	...	...	753	599	79.54

Pethidine was administered in 450 domiciliary confinements.

Care of Premature Infants.

1. Total number of premature babies notified during the year whose						
mothers are normally resident within the Borough ...						171
(a)	Born at home	...	...	...	...	42
(b)	Born in hospital	...	...	...	...	129

Weight at Birth.	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS.									PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS	
	† Born in Hospital.			Born at home and nursed entirely at home.			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day.			Born in Hos- pital.	Born at Home.
	Total.	Died within 24 hrs. of birth.	Sur- vived 28 days.	Total.	Died within 24 hrs. of birth.	Sur- vived 28 days.	Total.	Died within 24 hrs. of birth.	Sur- vived 28 days.		
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less... (1,500 gms. or less).	12	7	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	12	2
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz., up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. ... (1,500—2,000 gms.)	30	4	19	1	—	1	10	1	8	4	—
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz., up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ... (2,000—2,250 gms.)	26	—	24	4	—	4	3	—	2	4	—
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz., up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. ... (2,250—2,500 gms.)	61	1	58	19	—	19	3	—	3	4	1
Totals ...	129	12	104	24	—	24	18	2	13	24	3

†—The group under this heading will include cases which may be born in one hospital and transferred to another.

Premature babies born on the district weighing less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. were transferred to the Premature Baby Unit; others were visited by domiciliary midwives until they reached the weight of 6 lbs.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1956.

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
Common Infectious Diseases.	{	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhæal Diseases.	{	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diarrhœa, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, &c.	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
		Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	{	Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Congenital Defects	...	6	2	...	...	8	2	1	...	...	11
		Injury at Birth	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	21
		Atelectasis	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Tuberculous Diseases.	{	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Tuberculous Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Causes.	{	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pneumonia	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	5
		Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Causes	...	4	1	...	...	5	3	2	2	...	12
TOTALS			...	41	3	...	2	46	8	4	2	...	60

Births	Legitimate 2,042	Deaths	Legitimate Infants 58	Infantile Mortality 28.40	27.81
Registered	Illegitimate 115	registered	Illegitimate „ 2	„ „ 17.39	per 1,000 reg'd Births

Attendances at Welfare Centres in 1956.

CENTRE.	Attendances.		Number of Children					First Attendances.							Babies entirely artificially fed at first visit.														
	Sessions held.	No. of individual children attending.	Mothers.	Children.					Weighed.	Seen by Doctor.																			
				Under 1 year.	1—2 years.	2—3 years.	3—4 years.	4—5 years.		Total.	Under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.		9—12 months.	Total under 1 year.	1—5 years.	Total.										
Boulton ..	100	418	2,192	1,658	393	109	103	45	2,308	2,256	333	93	44	37	18	525	49	43	8	8	2	110	2	112	19	30	2	3	54
Nightingale Road	102	512	2,938	2,341	433	173	187	105	3,239	3,180	411	88	69	82	37	687	97	54	9	13	7	180	25	205	38	18	6	2	64
Pear Tree	102	302	4,016	3,458	401	156	88	54	4,157	4,137	497	119	92	42	39	789	149	76	20	11	6	262	8	270	50	40	18	12	120
Normanton	101	184	1,770	1,374	219	114	96	82	1,885	1,813	319	87	76	52	41	575	81	28	6	2	2	119	10	129	27	14	7	-	48
Temple House	100	178	3,418	2,868	473	138	37	25	3,541	3,488	368	92	60	23	10	553	146	103	20	4	6	279	11	290	40	52	15	5	112
Rykneld ..	99	170	2,097	1,717	302	112	53	23	2,207	2,165	290	82	57	30	9	468	83	35	4	2	2	126	8	134	19	11	2	-	32
Roe Farm	52	90	1,108	918	139	57	22	18	1,154	1,136	305	71	34	14	13	437	43	40	6	-	1	90	3	93	17	23	4	-	44
Green Street	102	571	2,909	2,512	326	107	67	22	3,034	2,989	430	86	59	34	18	627	123	80	12	9	4	228	5	233	39	43	8	6	96
Mackworth	100	701	4,327	3,505	580	234	154	97	4,570	4,508	462	156	89	50	30	787	154	94	11	13	4	276	8	284	47	43	5	4	99
TOTAL	858	4,640	24,775	20,351	3,266	1,200	807	471	26,095	25,672	3,415	874	580	364	215	5,448	925	553	96	62	34	1,670	80	1,750	296	274	67	32	669

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Cases notified, 1.

Further information and the table required by the Ministry will be found on page 78.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.—No cases were notified during the year.

Children of Pre-School Age.

During the year under review, routine medical inspection was carried out in 1,298 children of two, three and four years of age. Of this number, 79 were admitted to school during the year and particulars of the treatment of those cases are included in that part of the Report dealing with school children. Of the remaining 1,219 routine medical inspections, 174 children were referred for treatment and 421 placed under observation. In a number of these cases, children with more than one defect are included under both headings. The number of individual children requiring treatment or observation, or both, was 513. In addition, 163 re-inspections and 15 special examinations were made.

Below is a statement of cases, showing the numbers of children of pre-school age which were referred to the various clinics during the year :—

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic	...	...	...	...	2
Orthopædic Clinic	...	...	...	...	125
Aural Clinic	...	...	...	...	4
Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	557

Attention has been paid by the health visitors throughout the year to the conditions of the children's hair. Once again we have to report a very low incidence of infestation among those examined.

WELFARE FOODS.

The thirteen smaller centres continued to be staffed by voluntary workers. No alterations were made in the arrangements regarding method of payment by stamps and bulk deliveries by the Ministry's transport contractors to the main centre at the Council House.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1956, 27,187 free coupons and 190,672 coupons bearing postage stamps to the value of £6,095 6s. 5d. were destroyed by burning in the presence of officers of the Department, in accordance with the Ministry of Health's instructions.

The following table sets out the issues made at each centre, from which it will be seen that approximately 71% were made from the main distribution point at the Health Department.

Summary of Issues at Distribution Centres.

<i>Distribution Point.</i>	<i>N.D.M.</i>		<i>Cod Liver Oil.</i>	<i>Vitamin A & D Tablets.</i>	<i>Orange Juice.</i>
	<i>Full Cream.</i>	<i>Half Cream.</i>			
	<i>Tins.</i>	<i>Tins.</i>	<i>Bottles.</i>	<i>Packets.</i>	<i>Bottles.</i>
Health Dept. Main Centre ..	63,338	2,292	10,295	6,585	74,330
Temple House	1,466	26	312	170	1,736
Wyndham Street	2,938	35	585	142	3,456
Nightingale Road	3,495	19	388	145	2,526
Goodale Street	5,571	92	1,210	455	6,934
Normanton	2,006	13	442	229	2,899
Roe Farm	2,015	27	373	140	2,306
Rykneid	1,316	6	242	91	1,870
Green Street	1,211	12	273	101	1,067
Mackworth	3,650	47	762	289	3,866
W.V.S., Full Street	179	—	44	21	248
City Hospital	—	—	—	139	523
Nightingale Home	—	—	148	803	3,282
Queen Mary Hospital	—	—	—	74	263
Totals	87,185	2,569	15,074	9,384	105,306

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Report by Miss E. G. Shipton, Superintendent Health Visitor.

1956 can be recorded as a year of noticeable increase in co-operation, interdepartmental and with General Practitioners and Hospitals, but there is still room for improvement. The fight for health is a fight which can only be won by a team. The Health Visitor has certainly a more recognised place in this team as the Medico-Social worker in the normal as well as the abnormal home.

There appears to have been a marked increase in neurosis and anxiety states in young mothers in which the Health Visitor's advice has often been the first to be sought. More of her time is being used on social problems of varying kinds, including the ever present hard core of problem families of which the majority are of low mentality, resistant to advice and unrewarding, although absorbing much time.

The educational nature of her work derives much of its power from the personality of the worker.

The pædiatric Health Visitor, who is now well established as a liaison worker between the Children's Hospital and her colleagues, has been able to give valuable help to both sides relating the medical and social conditions.

The "Diabetic" Health Visitor by her attendance in this department in hospitals has been able to follow up selected patients in their homes, to help them to understand and adjust the instructions re treatment to the differing home conditions and employment and so lessen the tendency to repeated return for hospital assessment.

A very successful Mothercraft Competition was held during the year, which showed again an excellent standard of work. 405 entered for the 'Quiz' and 133 with garments for the competition.

The projector and film strips is found to be an acceptable method of education to groups of mothers in those clinic buildings which adapt themselves to this. Prevention of accidents in the home has been particularly emphasised this year in this way.

At the end of August, by retirement, we lost the valued and experienced services for 28 years of Miss E. M. Gardiner, Superintendent Health Visitor.

During their final year, student nurses from the Children's Hospital have continued the practice of accompanying the Health Visitor for a day during her work on the district and Infant Welfare Centre.

The student teachers from the Diocesan Training College continued the voluntary work of visiting the elderly and chronic sick, doing for them little jobs, and at the end of their time in Derby passed on this much valued service to their successors next term.

The Mother and Baby Home in Vernon Street has received at least weekly visits, concentration being in relation to the staff position there and number of mothers and babies. Talks have been given and committee meetings attended.

Chronic sick patients recommended for hospital admission have been visited, to estimate social conditions and degree of urgency.

Visits to homes by Health Visitors during 1956 for varying purposes and excluding no access visits totalled 40,871. The lessening staff during the last few months of the year is making it increasingly difficult to cover the work adequately.

E. G. SHIPTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.,
Superintendent Health Visitor.

SUMMARY.

1. MOTHERS.

Visits re expectant mothers, 1st visits	...	...	...	269
„ „ „ „ total visits	...	...	...	493
„ „ mothers (post-natal)	...	...	...	2,258

2. CHILD WELFARE.

Visits re births	...	...	...	...	2,063
Revisits re births (under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	12,061
„ „ children (1 to 2 years)	...	...	...	...	5,580
„ „ „ (2 to 5 years)	...	...	...	...	13,992
Visits re deaths of infants (under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	9
„ „ „ „ „ (over 1 year)	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ premature babies	...	...	...	...	72
Revisits re „ „	...	...	...	...	176

3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES (excluding tuberculosis).

Visits re infectious diseases	1,259
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4. OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

Visits re adoption	56
Special visits (including investigations)	1,315
Visits re after-care (hospital discharges)	...	...	...	...	144
Visits re chronic sick (geriatric patients)	...	...	...	...	263
Revisits re „ „ „ „	...	...	...	...	57
Visits re “problem families”	...	...	...	...	112
„ „ after-care (diabetic patients)	...	...	...	...	692
„ to clinics with film strip projector	...	...	...	...	48

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

Unsuccessful visits (out, removals, etc.)	...	...	...	7,206
Assisting at infant welfare sessions	...	...	...	1,219
„ „ ante-natal clinics	...	...	...	254
„ „ post-natal clinics	.....	...	...	47
„ „ consultation clinics	...	...	...	3
Attending committee meetings	...	...	...	77
Talks and lectures given to students, clubs, etc.	...	...	...	7

The Unmarried Mother and Child.

The Derby and Derbyshire Association for the Help and Protection of Girls has been able to carry on with the hostel which was opened in 1944. A close liaison has been maintained between the Local Authority and the Association. In 1956, 2 Borough residents were cared for in the hostel, and 10 expectant mothers were admitted to homes elsewhere.

The number of cases has increased, but the number of married men as putative fathers has decreased, for which we are thankful.

The requests for help and advice from married people, especially where a third party is involved, are considerable, and the readiness to be guided shows how anxious they are to keep the home together, and we are very ready to do all we possibly can to help them.

The unmarried mothers are quite happy to enter one of the Mother and Baby Homes and, with few exceptions, settle down and are appreciative for all that is done for them. So often they write: "Thank you for sending me here" and "All I learn here will be a great help to me after I am married and have a home of my own."

A great deal more could be done in the way of training if only the girls were taught by their mothers to housekeep, cook and sew. This training is essential if a girl is to be capable of running her own home and bringing up a family happily; also it is found that the lack of Christian teaching and the example of the parents in not attending a place of worship is a real hindrance to the young man and woman starting out in life.

The number of babies offered for adoption has greatly decreased, their mothers feeling they prefer to work hard to keep them. They are very well cared for and beautifully clothed.

Three girls have married happily and the husbands have adopted the babies. The numbers of inquiries from married couples to adopt a child has increased considerably.

The work calls for a great deal of time and thought but is made easier through the great kindness and co-operation of the Local Authority, especially Dr. Leyshon and his staff. We are always sure of patience and understanding however difficult the case may be. We are indeed very grateful to them. It is only when there is complete concord between the Local Authority and the Voluntary Association that really constructive work can be achieved. We appreciate being allowed to report on our work.

MARY MORLING,

Worker.

Case Work, 1956.

New cases	48
Cases active from 1955	17
After-care	13
Single girls with babies	24
Married women with babies	3
Matrimonial cases	7
Carnal knowledge and incest	1
Carnal knowledge	1
Alien case for Home Office	1

Putative fathers:—

Single	15
Married	12

Interviews at office	621
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CHILDREN.

Children into care	2
Children adopted through Registered Societies ...	4
Applications to adopt	5
Girls married	4
Girls to Homes	10

DAY NURSERIES.

Report by Miss M. R. Moss, Supervisor of Day Nurseries.

There are four Day Nurseries in Derby, alleviating the following conditions:—

1. War widows.
2. Wives with disabled husbands.
3. Unmarried mothers.
4. Housing shortage (living in one or two rooms, etc.).
5. Husband doing two years National Service.
6. Emergencies, *e.g.*, illness or confinement of mother, etc.

A good attendance of children in the four Nurseries has been maintained. Below is a record of attendances of children from 1950 to the present year in all units :—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Places.</i>		<i>Attendance.</i>	
1950	...	170	...	135	} per day.
1951	...	170	...	145	
1952	...	170	...	160	
1953	...	170	...	160	
1954	...	180	...	163	
1955	...	180	...	157	
1956	...	180	...	164	

Children accommodated and number on the waiting list for the present year 1956 :—

	<i>0-2 years.</i>	<i>2-5 years.</i>
Number of approved places	70	110
Number of children on the register, 1/1/56	62	150
Number of children admitted during the year	127	91
Number of children discharged during the year	72	150
Number of children on the register, 31/12/56	71	138
Average daily attendance	54	110
Number of applications for admission ...		414
Number of applications for admission out- standing, 31/12/56... ..		64

The Practical and Theoretical training of students continues. This, as always, has been one of the most important features of this work. The training covers a period of two years and the vocational syllabns, now regulated by the National Nursery Examination Board, includes the following subjects :—

Health of Young Children.

1. Development of the Healthy Child.
2. Feeding Children.
3. Fresh Air, Ventilation, Warmth and Comfort.
4. Physical Activity.
5. Rest and Sleep.
6. Clothing and Footgear.
7. Personal Hygiene.
8. Care of Nurseries and Equipment.
9. Infection and Infectious Diseases.
10. Minor Ailments and the Ailing Child.
11. Public Health and School Medical Services and their uses.

Education of the Young Child.

1. The Young Child at Home.
2. The Child in the Nursery and the Nursery School.
3. Educational Opportunities for the Child in his everyday life.
4. Observation of Children.

The number of students in training during the year was sixteen. Seven were first year students and nine second year students. Of the nine second year students, five obtained their National Nursery Certificate in July, 1956, and the other four did extra studies in the care of young babies and successfully obtained Supplementary Certificates in Infant Care. Five students were promoted to vacant nursery assistant posts and the other four wish to carry on in nursery work and are awaiting similar posts further afield.

Highlights of the year included the Sixth Annual Staff Dance held at the Assembly Rooms—a lovely evening was had by all. Proceeds of the dance were used for the buying of toys and play equipment for all the nursery children. Christmas Parties as usual presented much enjoyment and Father Christmas “in all his glory” had a very special toy for the 180 tiny tots who were attending the day nurseries.

Medical examination of all new children, with periodical inspections, were maintained during the year. Also immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis were carried out.

Nursing Homes.

Registered at 31st December, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	—
(1) Applications for registration	...	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Applications for registration withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Homes registered	...	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Appeals against such Orders	...	...	...	...	...	—
(6) Cases in which Orders have been—						
(a) Confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Disallowed	...	...	...	...	...	—
(7) Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	...	...	...	1
(a) Granted	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Refused	...	...	...	...	...	—
On register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

Four daily minders are registered under the above Act, providing altogether for six children. These children have been visited at approximately fortnightly intervals.

One nursery, for 16 mentally defective children, organised by the Derby and Derbyshire Association of Parents of Backward Children, is registered with the Authority.

III.—DENTAL SERVICES.

Report by Mr. F. Grossman, Principal School Dental Officer.

In reviewing the work of the Borough Dental Services for 1956, good reason for satisfaction may be found in certain respects—for instance, in the transfer of the Department to new and better premises, or in the fact that there was no further loss of dental officers during the year. One cannot fail to realise, however, the presence of one adverse feature, namely, the shortage of staff.

This difficulty has been facing most local authorities throughout the country since the end of the war, and more especially since the introduction of the National Health Service, and any slight improvement of the situation there may have been latterly has occurred almost entirely in the South, where the more attractive amenities make staff-building easier than in the industrial Midlands and the North. The consequences of understaffing are serious and are cumulative in their dangers, and much time that should rightly be devoted to preventive treatment and the saving of teeth has to be spent on the removal of them, on account of sepsis and for the relief of toothache.

A large percentage of serving dental officers are in the older age groups, many nearing retirement. If the Service is to be preserved and is to function in a worth-while manner, greater concern will have to be given to its recruitment.

Personnel.

Regular advertising through the normal channels has met with no success in our endeavour to fill the vacancies for officers, and the position locally can be briefly described as follows. Throughout the year there were only two assistant officers, or 50 per cent. of the approved establishment. In these circumstances it is extremely fortunate that both of them are officers of considerable experience and thus capable of adopting a policy of doing the greatest good for the greatest number, so necessary when dealing with overwhelming numbers. The half-time services of a medical officer as anaesthetist, which were continued, formed a valuable contribution to the year's work.

Premises.

The opening in May, by His Worship the Mayor, of the new Dental Clinic in Mill Hill Road was the highlight of the year's activities, and was indeed a landmark in the history of the Department. The building features, on the ground floor, are a larger and more attractive waiting room, extraction surgery, recovery room, preparation room, enquiry office and ample lavatory accommodation. On the first floor are three well-equipped surgeries, recovery room, dark room, staff-room and staff lavatories. The whole has been tastefully decorated with a variety of restful shades. While it must be conceded that the ideal clinic is one that is specifically designed and built for the purpose, the Borough's new Dental Clinic falls only slightly short of such a standard, and is one of which the Local Authority may be justly proud.

THE SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

Inspections.

Once again it was not possible to inspect all the children in the Borough schools during the year, and only slightly less than half of the schools could be visited. This rate of inspection means that the interval between periodic examinations has now become two years, and the position in this respect has seriously deteriorated.

At these inspections, children of all age groups were inspected, totalling 10,339, of which 18.8% were considered to be dentally fit, 17.7% slightly defective and 63.5% requiring treatment. Of 6,564 requiring treatment, it was possible to refer 5,309, and, of these, 3,991 consented to treatment.

Treatment.

Just as the amount of treatment is dependent on the services available, so is its form, and it was noticeable that too much attention had to be paid to radical and too little to conservative treatment. To some extent the measure of success of any dental scheme is the relationship between the number of permanent teeth saved and of those lost.

A study of the following figures, taken from the annual reports of the last six years, will quickly show that the trend is now in the wrong direction.

1951	Permanent teeth filled	4,222.	Permanent teeth extracted	1,431.
1952	„ „ „	5,796.	„ „ „	1,792.
1953	„ „ „	5,414.	„ „ „	1,941.
1954	„ „ „	5,578.	„ „ „	2,302.
1955	„ „ „	4,730.	„ „ „	2,557.
1956	„ „ „	4,487.	„ „ „	2,996.

These comparative figures may perhaps be regarded as the most serious indication in this report of the dangers that arise from inadequate staffing, and some highly disturbing conclusions may be drawn from them.

11,023 attendances at the Clinic were made by 7,157 children for the following treatment:—

- (a) *Fillings*.—5,013 were inserted in 4,487 permanent teeth.
- (b) *Extractions*.—9,670 temporary teeth and 2,996 permanent teeth.
- (c) *Anæsthetics*.—5,770 general anæsthetics (Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen) and six local anæsthetics were administered.
- (d) *Other operations*.—85 dentures were provided.

Specialised Treatment.

(a) **Orthodontia.**—As yet nothing has been finalised regarding the proposed setting up of a consultant service in orthodontics by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Whilst a more comprehensive scheme in this branch of dentistry is highly desirable, we continued to treat such simple cases in this category as would give successful results with a minimum use of time. Even so, 84 applications were constructed during the year, an increase of 50% on the average of the past five years.

(b) **Radiography.**—91 X-ray films were taken during the year, giving great assistance in subsequent treatment.

PRIORITY DENTAL SERVICES.

The proportion of dental services allotted to the Priority Classes was kept at the same level as for the previous year. The statistics relating to them for the two years were astonishingly similar, but, while this consistency might well suggest that dental conditions in these groups are not deteriorating, this impression should not hide the fact that these services are still curtailed, and there is much more yet to be accomplished in the dental care of these classes.

The dental inspection of Expectant Mothers was continued at the Borough's five Ante-Natal Clinics, and the required treatment carried out at the Dental Clinic, where Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children were also dealt with.

Tables 2 and 3 (pages 43 and 44) give these and other details in statistical form.

A new activity was undertaken during the year. The Occupation Centre in Bloomfield Street was visited and a dental inspection of the pupils was held. In spite of pressure of work, it was considered that their dental care should no longer be neglected.

Conclusion.

Until additional help can be obtained, there is no alternative but to struggle through with what forces are available. In my endeavour to use these to the best advantage, I have had the willing and loyal assistance of the whole of the dental staff, to whom I am extremely grateful, and to the Head Teachers of schools for their willing co-operation in many ways.

TABLE 1.

INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—	6. Half-days devoted to :—		
(a) Periodic Groups :—	(a) Inspection	76	
Aged (up to)	(b) Treatment	1,308	
5 years	TOTAL	1,384	
6 "			
7 "			
8 "			
9 "			
10 "	7. Fillings :—		
11 "	Permanent Teeth	5,013	
12 "	Temporary Teeth	—	
13 "	TOTAL	5,013	
14 "			
15 "			
16 "			
17 "			
18 "			
TOTAL	8. No. of teeth filled :—		
	Permanent	4,487	
	Temporary	—	
	TOTAL	4,487	
(b) Specials			
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)			
	9. Extractions :—		
	Permanent Teeth	2,996	
	Temporary Teeth	9,670	
	TOTAL	12,666	
2. No. found to require treatment.. ..			
	10. Administrations of Anæsthetics :—		
	General	5,770	
	Local	6	
3. No. referred for treatment ..	TOTAL	5,776	
4. No. actually treated ..	11. Other Operations :—		
	Permanent Teeth	848	
	Temporary Teeth	—	
	Dentures	85	
	Denture Repairs	27	
	Orthodontic Appliances..	84	
	X-rays	91	
5. Attendances made by pupils for treatment	TOTAL	1,135	

TABLE 2.

SHOWING INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT
AT EACH OF THE DENTAL CENTRES.

1956.	CENTRAL CLINIC.				ANTE-NATAL INSPECTION CLINICS.					TOTALS.
	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Young Children.	Occupational Centre.	Roe Farm.	Boulton.	Temple House.	Green Street.	Normanton.	
Attendances	324	304	653	15	90	91	193	240	131	2,041
Cases examined.. .. .	38	96	557	12	89	89	191	238	129	1,439
Needing treatment	38	90	524	11	64	59	107	125	70	1,088
Referred for treatment	34	87	524	11	35	36	52	72	39	890
Referred to own Dentist	1	3	—	—	9	13	29	40	21	116
Refused treatment	2	—	—	—	5	6	8	2	4	27
Treatment inadvisable.. .. .	1	—	—	—	15	4	18	11	6	55
Failed to attend	—	2	—	—	6	7	9	17	8	49
Treated	34	85	524	11	26	29	39	55	31	834
Made dentally fit	9	34	440	6	7	7	9	12	8	532
Awaiting treatment	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	7
Extractions	612	328	1,349	19	—	—	—	—	—	2,308
Local Anæsthetics	27	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
General Anæsthetics	181	69	597	11	—	—	—	—	—	858
Fillings	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Scalings and Gum Treatments	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Silver Nitrate Treatments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Operations	92	203	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	299
Radiographs	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Denture Patients	22	57	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	80
Full Dentures	8	37	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	46
Partial Dentures	21	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
Dentures Repaired	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7

TABLE 3.

SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE TOTAL SERVICES GIVEN TO THE PRIORITY CLASSES AT ALL THE DENTAL CENTRES.

(a) *Numbers provided with dental care :*

	New Cases this Year.						Failed to keep appointment.	Treated by us.	Made dentally fit.	Awaiting Treatment.	Attendances made at Clinic.
	Examined.	Needing Treatment.	Referred to		Refused Treatment.	Treatment inadvisable.					
			Our Treatment Clinic.	Own Dentist.							
Expectant Mothers	774	463	268	113	27	55	47	214	52	7	1,069
Nursing Mothers	96	90	87	3	—	—	2	85	34	—	304
Children under five ...	557	524	524	—	—	—	—	524	440	—	653

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided :*

	Extractions.	Anaes- thetics.		Fillings.	Scalings and for Gum Treat- ments.	Silver Nitrate Treatments.	Other Operations.	Radiographs.	Dentures.		
		Local.	General.						Provided.		Repaired.
									Com- plete.	Par- tial.	
Expectant Mothers ..	612	27	181	—	—	—	92	9	8	21	2
Nursing Mothers ..	328	9	69	3	1	—	203	1	37	45	5
Children under five	1,349	—	597	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—

IV.—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Report by Dr. J. E. Masterson, Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Staff.

The medical staff position at the beginning of the year was very satisfactory, but, unfortunately, it deteriorated as the year progressed. Dr. Dalziel, who had been doing very useful part-time work, left us in April, whilst Dr. Hunt, a full-time medical officer, started the D.P.H. Course in London in October, and, at the time of compiling this report, we have not been able to replace them.

The Speech Clinic, which had been so well established in the first half of the year in its new building, came to an abrupt end in September, when both speech therapists left for other duties. It was not possible to re-open again until January, 1957, and then only to a very limited extent. This state of affairs is very regrettable, as continuity of treatment is so important in speech defects, but it is unavoidable as long as a scarcity of speech therapists exists.

Buildings.

1956 was outstanding in that two new clinic buildings were opened during the year. In May, the Dental Department moved to a large converted house near the main Clinic Buildings. This move relieved the congestion in Temple House, and the clerical staff are now able to work in greater comfort.

In July, the new Normanton Clinic was opened. This is a brand new building, specially designed for our purpose and, besides being used for infant welfare and maternity cases, replaces the old and cramped Minor Ailment Clinic at Pear Tree School.

Handicapped Pupils.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that little difficulty is now experienced in obtaining places for most categories of handicapped pupils in special schools. The only exceptions are educationally subnormal and severely physically handicapped children, particularly those with a combination of both handicaps.

As a new educationally subnormal school is being built in the Borough, and as new schools for severely physically handicapped children continue to open throughout the country, the end of these difficulties appears to be in sight.

Periodic Medical Inspection.

From the table on page 47 it will be noted that there is a slight downward trend in the heights and weights of children, particularly in the fourteen-year group, but I do not think, at this stage, it is of any real significance.

Minor Ailment Clinics.

The figures given in the table on page 52 show that there has been a decline in the number of children attending these clinics during the last twenty years. This decline has been steady and does not appear to be related to the introduction of the National Health Service. Many of the conditions treated at the Minor Ailments Clinics are related to general debilities, and I am quite sure that the raising of the living standard of the majority of children is responsible for this welcome fall.

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE IN RELATION TO MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Medical Inspection.

Number of Children inspected.—The total number of children inspected was 6,870. Of these, 3,611 were boys and 3,259 were girls. In addition, 124 children were brought forward for special examinations by head teachers.

The number of entrants to the Junior Departments tested for vision and hearing was 1,450. Of this number, 108 children were found to have defective vision, and 23 had some degree of defective hearing.

FINDINGS AT PERIODIC INSPECTION.

Physical Condition.

The physical condition of the 6,870 pupils inspected in 1956 was classified as follows :—

Satisfactory	...	...	6,653
Unsatisfactory	...	...	217

Heights and Weights.

Age.	Year.	BOYS.			GIRLS.		
		Number examined.	Average Height (inches).	Average Weight (lbs.).	Number examined.	Average Height (inches).	Average Weight (lbs.).
5 years ..	1912	440	40.27	39.42	462	40.16	35.56
	1915	443	40.6	38.9	464	40.5	38.04
	1919	499	40.7	39.4	496	40.3	39.1
	1925	851	41.3	40.4	838	41.0	39.3
	1935	842	41.8	41.6	779	41.7	40.6
	1946	466	42.3	43.0	439	41.8	41.3
	1952	750	43.3	43.8	737	42.9	42.0
	1953	992	43.1	43.2	914	42.8	42.2
	1954	870	43.4	43.7	897	43.0	42.2
	1955	810	43.5	43.3	730	43.1	42.1
	1956	812	43.2	43.0	700	43.0	42.1
8 years ..	1915	775	47.9	51.04	703	47.1	49.6
	1919	975	48.2	53.2	872	47.6	51.8
	1925	810	47.8	53.0	767	47.5	51.5
	1935	949	49.2	56.3	969	48.8	55.4
	1946	406	49.4	56.9	402	48.4	54.4
10 years ..	1947	854	53.5	68.8	768	53.5	67.1
	1952	477	53.5	70.4	510	53.4	68.1
	1953	892	53.7	70.2	791	53.7	68.6
	1954	861	54.0	71.5	826	53.9	71.5
	1955	967	54.3	72.3	965	54.0	71.1
	1956	788	54.2	71.8	755	53.9	71.9
12 years ..	1915	801	54.4	71.2	861	54.8	71.5
	1919	841	53.1	70.2	915	54.8	73.4
	1925	858	54.8	72.3	901	55.7	74.6
	1935	784	56.3	78.2	854	57.3	81.4
	1946	251	56.4	79.7	246	57.7	81.7
14 years ..	1947	425	62.8	104.4	364	62.0	106.3
	1952	770	62.9	107.2	644	62.0	107.7
	1953	599	63.4	108.3	817	62.0	107.5
	1954	913	62.1	109.3	773	62.1	111.1
	1955	789	63.2	109.7	755	62.1	111.4
	1956	751	63.3	108.1	590	62.1	109.6

Consequent upon the raising of the school leaving age from fourteen to fifteen in 1947, the ages for the intermediate and final periodic medical inspections were changed from eight and twelve to ten and fourteen respectively.

Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

The percentage of children found to have defective vision was 17.8.

In the ten and fourteen year old groups, the percentages of children who were unable to read 6/6, 6/6, were :—

<i>10 year boys.</i>	<i>10 year girls.</i>	<i>14 year boys.</i>	<i>14 year girls.</i>
15.0	16.8	16.9	21.2

In the same age groups, the percentages of children with more serious defects (6/12 or worse in either one or both eyes) were :—

<i>10 year boys.</i>	<i>10 year girls.</i>	<i>14 year boys.</i>	<i>14 year girls.</i>
7.2	7.4	8.1	8.3

The number of pupils, aged 10 years and over, noted as requiring treatment was 471 (11.5%).

The number of partially sighted children as judged by the accepted criteria is eleven.

Squint.

The number of children in the five year old group found to have a squint, even of the smallest degree, was 63.

External Eye Disease.

The following defects were found in the course of periodic medical inspection :—

Blepharitis	...	...	51	Conjunctivitis	...	5
Other defects	...	...	27			

Uncleanliness.

See report on page 17.

Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

The following skin diseases were recorded at the medical inspections :—

Eczema	...	...	37	Psoriasis	...	...	14
Warts	...	...	26	Urticaria	...	...	11
Nævus	...	...	26	Keloid	...	...	10
Verrucæ	...	...	22	Ichthyosis	...	...	9
Epidermophytosis	...	...	20	Ringworm, Body	...	...	8
Acne	...	...	18	Impetigo	...	...	7
Dermatitis	...	...	17	Other Diseases	...	...	81
Seborrhœa	...	...	14				

Nose and Throat Defects.

The number of children referred for treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids was 2.4 per cent. of the number examined. The percentage placed under observation was 4.9.

Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

97 children were noted as suffering from Otorrhœa at periodic medical inspection.

Defective hearing, mostly of a slight character, was found in 59 cases.

Dental Defects.

1,038 children were found at the periodic medical inspection to have carious teeth.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

The following deformities were noted at the periodic medical inspections :—

Foot Deformities	...	246	Spinal Curvature	...	92
Other Defects	...		...	...	334

Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

1.2 per cent. of all children examined were listed as having heart defects. Few of these were organic and the vast majority required only observation. The number of children found to be suffering from rheumatism was 20.

Tuberculosis.

One case was referred from routine medical inspection to the Chest Physician for advice during the year. 14 school children were notified as suffering from tuberculosis (8 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary) during the year.

Vaccination.

864 (12.6 per cent.) of the 6,870 children medically inspected were recorded as having been vaccinated. The percentages in previous years were as follows :—

1938	...	...	10.8	1953	...	...	11.3
1945	...	...	8.0	1954	...	...	10.6
1948	...	...	9.7	1955	...	...	12.8
1950	...	...	9.8	1956	...	...	12.6
1952	...	...	11.6				

Tonsillectomy.

Number and percentage of children found at Periodic Inspection in 1956 to have had tonsillectomy.

BOYS.				Number examined.	Number found to have had Tonsillectomy.	Percentage.
5 years	..	..	..	812	37	4.6
10 years	..	..	..	788	155	19.7
14 years	..	..	..	751	175	23.3
Others	..	..	..	1,260	180	14.3
Totals ..	..	..	..	3,611	547	15.1
GIRLS.						
5 years	..	..	..	700	17	2.4
10 years	..	..	..	755	128	17.0
14 years	..	..	..	590	141	23.9
Others	..	..	..	1,214	162	13.3
Totals ..	..	..	..	3,259	448	13.7
GRAND TOTALS ..	..	..	..	6,870	995	14.5

FOLLOWING UP.

The arrangements for the following up of children suffering from the various defects continued as outlined in a previous report.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

School Clinics.

	<i>Monday.</i>		<i>Tuesday.</i>		<i>Wednesday.</i>		<i>Thursday.</i>		<i>Friday.</i>		<i>Saturday.</i>
	<i>a.m.</i>	<i>p.m.</i>	<i>a.m.</i>	<i>p.m.</i>	<i>a.m.</i>	<i>p.m.</i>	<i>a.m.</i>	<i>p.m.</i>	<i>a.m.</i>	<i>p.m.</i>	<i>a.m.</i>
Central Clinic, Temple House ...	S. M.A. C.G. R.G.	S. C.G.	C.G. R.G. S.	C.G. R.G. S.	M.A. C.G. S.	C.G. R.G. S.	S. M.A. C.G. R.G.	S. C.G.	C.G. R.G. S.	C.G. S.	S. M.A. C.G. R.G.
<i>Branch Clinics.</i>											
Nightingale Road...				M.A.						M.A.	
Boulton	M.A.						M.A.				
Normanton.. ..			M.A.		M.A.				M.A.		
Rykneld			M.A.						M.A.		
Roe Farm	M.A.						M.A.				
Green Street ...	U.V.R.		M.A.	U.V.R.			U.V.R.		M.A.	U.V.R.	

M.A. .. Minor Ailments Clinic.

S. .. Speech Clinic. (Suspended August, 1956—No staff.
Re-opened January, 1957).

U.V.R. .. Ultra Violet Rays Clinic.

C.G. .. Child Guidance Clinic.

R.G. .. Remedial Gymnast's Class.

The Dental Clinic, Mill Hill Road, is held every day of the week.

In addition, the following Regional Hospital Board clinics are held in the Central Clinic premises :—

Ophthalmic Clinic	...	...	Five sessions per week.
Orthopædic Clinic	...	...	One session per week.
Aural Clinic	...	...	One session per week.

Consultation Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.

687 attendances were made at this clinic during the year.

Minor Ailments Clinics.

The total number of children attending these clinics was 3,991, and the number of attendances was 23,170. 4,292 examinations were made by Medical Officers.

The following is a record of the number of cases and attendances at the minor ailments clinics since 1931 :—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>No. of children attending.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
1931	...	...	...	11,470	55,460
1935	...	...	...	19,240	62,436
1938	...	...	...	19,224	63,820
1943	...	...	...	18,342	63,395
1945	...	...	...	16,810	59,750
1948	...	...	...	10,593	47,959
1950	...	...	...	11,323	41,957
1951	...	...	...	8,004	32,986
1952	...	...	...	5,552	31,684
1953	...	...	...	5,196	29,543
1954	...	...	...	5,347	29,382
1955	...	...	...	4,333	26,442
1956	...	...	...	3,991	23,170

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Green Street.

Total number of children attended	...	...	106
Total number of attendances	...	...	1,792

In addition, two cases referred from the Child Welfare Clinic made 16 attendances. The types of cases treated were similar to the lists given in previous reports.

Dental Clinic, Mill Hill Road.

The Dental Clinic is held every day of the week (morning and afternoon).

Total number of cases attended	...	...	7,157
Total number of attendances	...	...	11,023
Total number of clinics held	...	...	1,308

Aural Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.

The number of children who received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids during 1956 was 202.

In addition, three children received operative treatment for ear conditions, and two for other conditions of the nose and throat.

Total number of cases attended	326
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Total number of attendances	412
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Included in these figures are four cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Orthopaedic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.

Total number of cases attended	773
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Total number of attendances	1,000
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Included in these figures are 125 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Number of X-ray examinations (at City Hospital)				64
-------------------------------------------------	--	--	--	----

Attendances at Splint Maker	447
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Remedial Gymnast :

Total number of attendances (at Central Clinic)...				1,627
----------------------------------------------------	--	--	--	-------

AT ASHE HALL SPECIAL SCHOOL :—

Number of children treated	48
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of treatments given	1,361
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Number of visits to School	101
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Ophthalmic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.

Total number of cases attended	2,403
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Total number of attendances	2,969
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Total number of attendances for glasses testing				1,098
-------------------------------------------------	--	--	--	-------

Orthoptic Clinic.

I am indebted to Mrs. C. Clemence, the Orthoptist in charge of the Department, for the following report :—

Number of cases dealt with during 1956 (including

15 new cases)	116
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CLASSIFICATION.

Under observation, on preliminary treatment, or

actual treatment	71
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Discharged	45
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Total number of attendances	511
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

During the year, four cases received operative treatment.

Speech Therapy Clinic.

On account of the resignation of both Speech Therapists in August, 1956, the Speech Clinic had to be discontinued.

The following figures relate to the period January—August, 1956 :—

No. of cases seen and treated	...	...	...	140
No. discharged	...	...	...	96
No. on waiting list at 31st August, 1956	...			22
No. of clinics held	...	...	...	351
No. of attendances	...	...	...	1,642
No. of visits—Home	...	...	...	12
School	...	...	...	22

Child Guidance Clinic.

Report by Dr. T. A. Ratcliffe, Psychiatrist.

“The Annual Reports of organisations which are functioning reasonably smoothly and efficiently tend to be repetitive documents, as it is difficult to find each year some fresh aspect which would justify special comment. This, in general, is true of the present report, but there is one item of importance which does justify inclusion in this report because of its long-term effects on, and benefits for, the Child Guidance Clinic.

“During the year, Miss Gately, who was the full-time Remedial Teacher to this Child Guidance Clinic, was accepted for the Mental Health Course of the University of Edinburgh and she commenced her year's study there in October, 1956. Her acceptance for this Course is of itself a measure of her excellent capacity, since the standards of selection are very high, and only about half the applicants are accepted for the Course. We are most grateful to the Education Committee for their approval and support for this plan. The importance to the Authority, and to the Child Guidance Clinic, lies in the fact that Miss Gately will return to us at the end of her course, not only with the professional qualification as a Psychiatric Social Worker, but also with additional skills and technical knowledge. As I have stressed before, the Psychiatric Social Worker is an essential member of the Child Guidance team, and without that team-member the efforts of the Child Guidance Clinic must inevitably be rather one-sided. The return of Miss Gately with this qualification and technical skill will, therefore, enable us to give a much more full and balanced range of help to the children and to their parents attending this Clinic. Inevitably, Miss Gately's period of absence from the Clinic puts an even heavier load than usual on the other members of the staff, and particularly on Miss Broughton.

“As always, however, Miss Bronghton has carried this load as skilfully and as understandingly as ever. I know, perhaps more than most people, how much this Clinic does owe to her constant efforts, and to the work which she puts into it in her role of Educational Psychologist, and in the general administration of the Clinic.

“The number of new cases referred has slightly decreased as compared with those of 1955 and 1954, but the general distribution as between sources of referral has remained more or less constant. We are still quite unable to provide the necessary facilities for the degree of intensive psychological treatment which some of our problems require, and we have, therefore, again followed the policy of using our treatment facilities on as wide a basis as possible to provide the maximum amount of help to the maximum number of cases, compatible with the staffing and other limitations under which we work. Intelligence testing, interviews with parents, and psychiatric and other interviews with children are inevitably lengthy and time-consuming. To attempt to limit these in time, merely to increase the number of ‘cases seen’ in our statistical tables, would be to ignore the entire purpose of the Clinic. Although there is a great deal more that we could do were the time, and particularly the psychiatric time, available, I am satisfied that this Clinic does provide a worthwhile and valuable service within its capacity. This service is not to be measured only in terms of those cases which show marked improvement. We have to remember also that in many other cases the degree of adjustment which we can help to achieve within the family may often have widespread results outside the field of Child Guidance itself. These results are not always easy to demonstrate, and cannot be shown in statistical form. They nevertheless represent a valuable contribution to the improvement of mental health in the community. This preventive aspect of the service is equally as important as its therapeutic work.”

Statistical Tables.

NOTE 1.—The figures in these Tables refer only to the actual work done in the Child Guidance Clinic during 1956. Since there is always a considerable carry-over of case material under treatment and survey from one year to the next, it is inevitable that the totals given in the various Tables cannot tally with each other.

NOTE 2.—The corresponding figures for 1955 are given in brackets.

TABLE I. *Interviews carried out by Psychiatrist.*

New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	(52)
Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	(158)
Treatment interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	(93)
Survey interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	(85)
Others (Children's Officer, foster-parents, Probation Officer, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	(24)

TABLE II. *Interviews by Educational Psychologist.*

Intelligence testing	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	(106)
School visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	(152)
Home visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	(149)
Play or interview sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	(85)
Parents and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	(291)

The Psychologist spoke on the work of the Clinic to students of the Derby Group working for the National Nursery Certificate, to Social Science Degree and Diploma students of Nottingham University, and to a student from Bath Training College.

We were pleased to welcome to the Clinic two overseas students, Mr. S. V. J. Ponniah, a Malay Student of Social Services, and Miss Freudenberg, a Social Worker from West Germany, who was on an exchange visit to study social services in England, particularly Child Guidance methods.

TABLE III. *Interviews by Remedial Teacher (nine months).*

Remedial teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	(464)
Home visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	(193)
Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	(33)
School visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	(13)
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	(90)

TABLE IV. *Recommendations Made.*

New cases referred to the Clinic during 1956	...	...	...	...	...	60	(71)
Now cases remaining 31st December where full diagnostic interviews are still incomplete	...	...	...	...	...	10	(16)
Recommended for—							
Intensive treatment	...	...	...	...	...	6	(6)
Survey	...	...	...	...	...	38	(29)
Remedial teaching or play group	...	...	...	...	...	9	(3)
Diagnosis and initial advice only	...	...	...	...	...	2	(6)
Diagnosis and report only	...	...	...	...	...	9	(4)
Other disposals	...	...	...	...	...	2	(7)
Cases closed, including those referred for initial advice and report only	...	...	...	...	...	58	(63)

TABLE V. *Sources of Referral.*

School Medical Service	...	...	...	...	...	23	(21)
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	13	(8)
Parents	...	...	...	...	...	5	(5)
Juvenile Court and Probation Officer	...	...	...	...	...	1	(5)
Speech Therapist	...	...	...	...	...	3	(6)
Children's Officer	...	...	...	...	...	7	(9)
St. Christopher's	...	...	...	...	...	0	(2)
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	6	(1)
Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2	(11)
School Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	0	(2)
N.S.P.C.C.	...	...	...	...	...	0	(1)

TABLE VI. *Distribution of Schools.*

Pre-school	...	...	...	...	...	3	(4)
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	16	(14)
Junior	...	...	...	...	...	24	(25)
Secondary Modern	...	...	...	...	...	14	(21)
Grammar	...	...	...	...	...	2	(4)
Not at school	...	...	...	...	...	1	(3)

TABLE VII. *Reasons for Referral.*

(Note.—The large variety of individual reasons are here grouped for convenience into four arbitrary and overlapping categories.)

Educational problems	...	...	...	...	...	7	(15)
Behaviour problems	...	...	...	...	...	16	(21)
Emotional (nervous) problems	...	...	...	...	...	33	(30)
Other reasons	...	...	...	...	...	4	(5)

TABLE VIII. *State of Cases on Closure.*

(a) Completed :—

Much improved	...	...	...	...	...	16	(22)
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	22	(18)
No change	...	...	...	...	...	7	(5)
(b) Diagnosis and initial advice only	...	...	...	...	...	2	(8)
(c) Diagnosis and report only	...	...	...	...	...	9	(4)
(d) Cases closed for other reasons	...	...	...	...	...	2	(6)

(These include children who have left school or the area before treatment was completed, or cases closed because of lack of co-operation.)

PROVISION OF MEALS.

The number of children on the Free Meal List is 534.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

The number of parents who attended with their children for periodic medical inspection, together with the figures available for previous years, was as follows :—

				<i>Number.</i>	<i>Total Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage in Infant Group.</i>
1914	...	...	...	1,096	14.2	—
1924	...	...	...	1,464	24.8	—
1934	...	...	...	4,077	48.6	83.0
1938	...	...	...	3,783	54.0	80.0
1945	...	...	...	2,122	55.0	80.1
1947	...	...	...	3,859	48.3	73.4
1949	...	...	...	3,452	60.8	85.6
1951	...	...	...	3,488	60.3	87.0
1952	...	...	...	3,838	54.8	86.9
1953	...	...	...	5,371	63.2	87.0
1954	...	...	...	4,697	57.6	88.2
1955	...	...	...	4,821	59.0	88.1
1956	...	...	...	4,194	61.0	88.3

PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING HOMES:—

[illegible]

Educationally Subnormal.

Notified under Section 57 (3), Education Act, 1944	...	...	8
Notified under Section 57 (4), Education Act, 1944	...	...	Nil
Notified under Section 57 (5), Education Act, 1944	...	...	10

Temple House Special School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils.

During 1956, 41 children were tested or reviewed regarding their admission to the school. Of these, 23 were certified as capable of receiving benefit from instruction in the Special School. The remaining 18 children, after examination, were retained in the elementary school.

23 children were admitted to the Special School during the year (this figure includes six children referred for examination in 1955). Six children referred for examination in 1956 were admitted early in 1957.

The following is a report by Mr. F. G. Smith, Headmaster.

"The year has been a re-assessment and settling-in period, and a very satisfactory year's work has ensued. A new policy of visiting factories, workshops, utility services, etc., has been followed. Great benefit has been felt from these contacts with 'concrete' education, which started in the second six-months of the year and entailed visits to seventeen places; five were visited in mixed parties, eight with boys only and four with girls only. A secondary result has been that useful contacts have been made, and three jobs resulted directly from the visits.

"During the year, twenty-three children were admitted to the School and sixteen left. Nine parents took the opportunity to visit the School before finally consenting to their child accepting the place offered.

"Of the sixteen leavers, two returned to Secondary Modern Schools, one returned to his home in London, one was transferred to a residential E.S.N. school in the South, and twelve left to take up employment at the age of sixteen. Ten of the employed are happy in their work and are doing well; one boy and one girl are proving very difficult to place.

"I would like to thank again all the staff of the Ancillary Services for the very helpful and sympathetic attitude they take with these children, and the Education Department for the co-operation they have given in the various attempts that have been made to bring out to the limit the varying capabilities of the children. There is now a full staff of teachers at the School, and so we are looking forward to an even more successful 1957."

Class for the Partially Sighted.

Report by Miss M. I. Copley, teacher in charge.

"During 1956, two six-year old boys were admitted, while one boy left on attaining school-leaving age. This brought the number in the class to ten, and the age range between five and eleven years.

"The boy who left had a period at Long Eaton Rehabilitation Centre, followed by some weeks of finding voluntary work among local tradesmen and farmers. He is now having three months' trial as an assistant in green-houses belonging to a large firm.

"The difficulties in the class (caused by an exceptional association of children with abnormal home circumstances reacting on attitude and behaviour) are gradually easing, and co-operation between teacher and a majority of parents is being built up. Continuous supervision from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. on the part of the teacher has proved highly beneficial. Recreation, mid-day meal and homeward bus journey have been welded unobtrusively into a continuous programme with formal lessons. As a result, anti-social behaviour has given way to constructive co-operative behaviour on the part of the children. In this atmosphere, formal teaching has not only been accepted, but sought, and pride of achievement has taken the place of the destructive element so evident during the previous year.

"Teaching of basic skills has taken most of the school time because each child has needed so much individual help, but good results are beginning to show.

"One girl is attending Domestic Science lessons after a difficult period due to her mother's opposition. The child is happy and working wholeheartedly.

"An Open Day was held at the same time as that of Sinfin School in July, and the children reacted in a much more self-controlled way than last year.

"At Christmas, mothers came to sing carols with the children and expressed much appreciation for the entertainment, at which each child read from booklets compiled as a class project. At this time a visit was also paid by the Director of Education, members of the Education Committee and Miss Weemys, H.M.I. A suitably simple party was again provided by the Blind Welfare Department.

"On October 13th the annual visit to Lathkill Dale took place. The help of five capable adults made it possible to take even the smallest children and an equal number of brothers and sisters—a party of twenty children. Joining the Sheffield Partially Sighted Class with their teacher and his wife, we were able to sort the company into sufficient groups to enable every child to go as far as he or she wished.

"Former pupils, including one home on a visit from South Africa, and another stationed in Germany with her Canadian husband, have contacted the teacher by phone, letter or visit. They all appear to be living full, happy and intelligently planned lives. Such contacts prove the value of this work."

Ashe Hall Special School for Delicate Pupils.

Miss M. E. Curtis, Headmistress, reports as follows:—

"The work of the School has proceeded normally with a regular quota of 57 residents, plus an attendance of from 45—50 day pupils.

"We have had, this year, a class of almost nursery type retarded children of from 5—8 years of age, unable to read and write, and some of them unusually insecure. The work of teaching these children by methods which are a judicious mixture of work and play has been exacting but very rewarding. Circumstances have allowed us to maintain a year of solid work in the remaining five classes. The Guide, Cub, Brownie and Scout Troops have been continued, and some boys have enjoyed camping in the grounds. The Young Farmers' Club continues to provide an out-of-school interest.

"A healthy tendency to seek work in the country on leaving school is increasing, and those children settled last year are still in the same jobs. One of our old girls enters Broomfield Hall this September.

"Among young incoming pupils, we notice a close tie-up between lack of weight and lack of security, and this insecurity is due only in part to parents being out at work. Also we are sometimes disappointed at the appearance and weight of some of our children on their return from the holidays. With a fair number, late nights at holiday time seem the rule.

"We tend, from time to time, to receive children whose troubles are largely nervous in origin, and, so long as there are not many, these children can be absorbed.

"During the year we have tried a Housecraft class with the senior girls. This has been well appreciated, particularly the cooking, and it is hoped to increase the scope of this work. Many of these children enjoy practical work, and have not sufficient concentration for more intellectual pursuits."

Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.

There are no centres for Higher Education or Vocational Training in Derby. Suitable cases requiring such training are sent to recognised institutions elsewhere.

TEACHING IN HOSPITALS.

The following report has been received from Miss M. Turner, who is in the service of the Local Education Authority, and who undertakes the teaching of children of school age in the local hospitals:—

“132 Borough school children have received individual tuition during 1956 as follows:—

	<i>City Hospital.</i>	<i>Children's Hospital.</i>	<i>Derwent Hospital.</i>
Number of Children	63	63	6
Average period of tuition	2 weeks.	4 weeks.	5 weeks.
Average age	10 years.	9 yrs. 4 mths.	10 yrs. 6 mths.
Age range	6—14 years.	6—14 years.	5—14 years.
Period range	1—9 weeks.	1—27 weeks.	2—10 weeks.

“In addition to individual lessons in Arithmetic, Reading, English, French and Handwork, group lessons have been given whenever circumstances permitted in Scripture, History, Geography and Nature Study.”

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The three Nursery Schools (Central, Allenton and College) continue to function successfully on the lines indicated in previous reports. The children are visited regularly by the School Nurse and at frequent intervals by the Medical Officer. Every child is medically examined at least once per year and treatment inaugurated for any defects.

The number of children examined at the various schools was:—

<i>School.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Central	48	30	78
Allenton	14	18	32
College	22	25	47
Totals	84	73	157

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year, 387 children were examined as to their fitness to undertake employment. All were certified fit.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES.

Seven nurses are engaged entirely on the work of the School Health Services, two of them part-time. In addition, four nurses are employed on half-time Health and half-time School Health Services.

Home visits	1,228
School visits	241

Visits to Nursery Schools.

Number of visits paid	303
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Clinics.

Sessions.

Minor Ailments, Specialist Clinics and Ultra Violet

Ray Clinics	1,962
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VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Routine Inspections of all children for the ascertainment of uncleanness are carried out in schools twice a year by the Authority's Cleansing Attendants. In addition, frequent visits to schools for re-inspection of children listed as infested at previous inspections are made. All children who are found to be infested with lice or who appear to be seriously infested with nits, and those showing fewer nits but appearing to be neglected, are listed for cleansing. The parents of those children who require cleansing are immediately served with a notice requiring them to present the children at the cleansing centre. Children found at subsequent inspections to be re-infested are again required to attend for cleansing, and the parents are warned that, in the event of a recurrence, court proceedings will be instituted. Proceedings were taken in 35 such cases in 1956. Parents of those children who are slightly infested receive a notice notifying them of the condition of the child's head and instructions with regard to cleansing. These children are then kept under periodic review until found to be clean.

Number of individual children cleansed	...	...	220
Number of sessions devoted to School Inspections			465

CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE WORK.

Special examinations of children committed to the care of the Local Authority are carried out by the medical staff of the School Health Service, and routine visits to the various Children's Homes are made monthly, and to the Remand Home once a week.

The following examinations were carried out during the year:—

Initial and routine examinations of Boarded-out children	...	66
Children for adoption	... ..	4
Examinations carried out at Children's Homes	... ..	66
Children for Approved Schools or Remand Homes (including examinations carried out at Remand Homes)	... ..	185
Other examinations	... ..	27

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Medical examinations were also made as follows:—

Teachers	... ..	29
Before proceeding to Skegness Seaside Home	... ..	389
Before taking part in entertainments	... ..	8
Before taking part in School Journeys, Athletics, etc.	... ..	315
Before proceeding to School Camps	... ..	316
Intending Teachers	... ..	64

MASS RADIOGRAPHY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Report by Dr. W. Guthrie, Director of Nottingham Area No. 2 Mass Radiography Unit, on the Mass Radiography Survey of school children, July, 1956.

Miniature Films.

	Number X-rayed.			Number available.			% X-rayed.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Over 13 years ...	2,297 (1,174)	2,045 (1,073)	4,342 (2,247)	2,774	2,637	5,411	82 (51)	77 (52)	80 (51)

The figures in brackets show the numbers and percentages of children who had been previously X-rayed by the Mass Radiography Unit.

"The response from the school children was, as usual, good, being 80% compared with 76% last year. The interesting feature of this survey was the number of school children 'picked up.' There were seven such cases, three cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis, two cases of observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis, one case of Neurofibroma, and one an observation case (non-Tb.). The incidence of active disease among the school children who were thirteen years of age and over was .07%, which is higher than on any previous occasion at Derby."

APPENDIX.

**TABLE I.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
(INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS).**

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups inspected and Number of Children examined in each :—

5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512
10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,543
14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,341
Total								4,396
Additional Periodic Inspections								2,474
Grand Total								6,870

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	2,227
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	12,529
Total					14,756

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION
TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

GROUP.	<i>For defective vision (excluding squint).</i>	<i>For any of the other conditions recorded in Table III.</i>	<i>Total individual pupils.</i>
5 years 	4	260	264
10 years 	145	251	369
14 years 	172	150	300
Total 	321	661	933
Additional Periodic Inspections ..	178	376	530
GRAND TOTAL 	499	1,037	1,463

D.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED IN THE AGE GROUPS RECORDED IN TABLE 1A.

<i>Age Groups Inspected.</i>	<i>Number of Pupils Inspected.</i>	<i>Satisfactory.</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
5 years	1,512	1,455	96.2	57	3.8
10 years	1,543	1,493	96.8	50	3.2
14 years	1,341	1,325	98.8	16	1.2
Additional Periodic Inspections..	2,474	2,380	96.2	94	3.8
Total	6,870	6,653	96.8	217	3.2

TABLE II.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	35,713
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	590
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	220
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	220

TABLE III.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.				TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected).		B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	<i>Entrants.</i>		<i>Leavers.</i>					
	<i>Requiring Treatment.</i>	<i>Requiring Observation.</i>	<i>Requiring Treatment.</i>	<i>Requiring Observation.</i>	<i>Requiring Treatment.</i>	<i>Requiring Observation.</i>	<i>Requiring Treatment.</i>	<i>Requiring Observation.</i>
Skin	30	39	42	14	185	135	2,421	252
Eyes—								
<i>a.</i> Vision	4	1	172	31	499	124	1,874	709
<i>b.</i> Squint	46	14	18	4	150	28	490	94
<i>c.</i> Other	7	8	9	3	43	40	690	77
Ears—								
<i>a.</i> Hearing	5	3	4	6	20	39	47	114
<i>b.</i> Otitis Media ..	8	23	5	8	31	66	135	152
<i>c.</i> Other	9	13	2	3	29	35	192	80
Nose and Throat	88	190	13	18	224	461	685	962
Speech	15	57	1	—	42	128	170	184
Lymphatic Glands	8	67	—	5	13	147	76	377
Heart	1	24	—	7	2	80	12	175
Lungs	29	91	14	14	84	235	167	552
Developmental—								
<i>a.</i> Hernia	1	12	1	—	3	31	15	53
<i>b.</i> Other	8	25	1	2	23	81	52	122
Orthopædic—								
<i>a.</i> Posture	5	7	3	17	32	60	79	99
<i>b.</i> Feet	23	32	12	16	101	145	436	256
<i>c.</i> Other	26	74	10	8	87	247	237	442
Nervous system—								
<i>a.</i> Epilepsy	1	2	5	2	17	9	29	20
<i>b.</i> Other	2	26	—	2	6	58	29	115
Psychological—								
<i>a.</i> Development ..	—	8	—	—	1	28	5	78
<i>b.</i> Stability	2	10	1	2	7	39	47	51
Abdomen	2	2	1	7	17	18	57	39
Other	26	80	22	39	114	406	5,556	1,139

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—EYE DISEASES—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>	
	<i>By the Authority.</i>	<i>Otherwise.</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	580	105
Errors of refraction (including squint).. ..	—	1,901
Total	580	2,006
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	—	1,711

GROUP II.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>	
	<i>By the Authority.</i>	<i>Otherwise.</i>
Received operative treatment		
(a) For diseases of the ear.. .. .	—	3
(b) For adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ..	—	202
(c) For other nose and throat conditions..	—	2
Received other forms of treatment	137	286
Total	137	493
Total number of pupils in school who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:		
(a) in 1956	—	2
(b) in previous years	—	15

GROUP III.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	<i>By the Authority.</i>	<i>Otherwise.</i>
Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments ..	93	608

GROUP IV.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table II).

					<i>Number of cases treated, or under treatment during the year by the Authority.</i>
Ringworm—					
(i) Scalp	..	..	..	..	—
(ii) Body	..	..	..	..	13
Scabies .. ..	..	..	..	..	9
Impetigo .. ..	..	..	..	..	173
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..	1,867
Total					2,062

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority	252
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GROUP VI.—SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority	140
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

GROUP VII.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority	4,316
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	23
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	807
(d) Ultra-violet Rays (excluding Open Air and Nursery Schools children)	40
Total	5,186

TABLE V.

(1)	Number of Pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—							
	(a)	Periodic age groups	10,339
	(b)	Specials	3,428
	(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)						13,767
(2)	Number found to require treatment						..	9,992
(3)	Number offered treatment..						..	8,737
(4)	Number actually treated						..	7,157
(5)	Number of attendances made by Pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h) below						..	11,023
(6)	Half-days devoted to :	Inspection	..	..	..	..	76
		Treatment	..	..	..	..	1,308
		Total (6)	..	..	..	..	1,384
(7)	Willings :	Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	5,013
		Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	—
		Total (7)	..	..	..	..	5,013
(8)	Number of teeth filled :	Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	4,487
		Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	—
		Total (8)	..	..	..	..	4,487
(9)	Extractions :	Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	2,996
		Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	9,670
		Total (9)	..	..	..	..	12,666
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction						..	5,770
(11)	Orthodontics :							
	(a)	Cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	..	85
	(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	..	..	..	..	24
	(c)	Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	..	51
	(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	12
	(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	..	..	81
	(f)	Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	84
	(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	—
	(h)	Total attendances	..	..	..	..	533
(12)	Number of Pupils supplied with artificial dentures						..	85
(13)	Other Operations :	Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	848
		Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	—
		Total (13)	..	..	..	..	848

V—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Vaccination against Smallpox during 1956.

Age at Date of Vaccination...	Under 1 year.		1 year.		2—4 years.		5—14 years.		15 years or over.		Total.	
	Dept	G.P's	Dept	G.P's	Dept	G.P's	Dept	G.P's	Dept	G.P's	Dept	G.P's
PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.												
<i>Result of Inspection.</i>												
Typical Primary Vaccinia— Seventh—Tenth Day ...	360	90	—	3	12	12	3	11	—	17	363	133
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Re- action— Fifth—Seventh Day ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Local Reaction without vesiculation ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
No Local Reaction ...	17	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	6
TOTALS ...	380	97	—	3	—	12	3	11	—	18	383	141
RE-VACCINATIONS.												
<i>Result of Inspection.</i>												
Typical Primary Vaccinia— Seventh—Tenth Day ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Re- action— Fifth—Seventh Day ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Local Reaction without vesiculation ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	3
No Local Reaction ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	19	1	19

The number of children under five years vaccinated against smallpox during the year was 492 as compared with 502 in 1955.

The percentage of infants under the age of one year who were vaccinated was 23.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Prophylaxis.

Early in the year combined immunisation with a triple antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was offered in the infant welfare clinics and day nurseries for primary immunisation. Very quickly the acceptance grew to such a scale that triple immunisation practically replaced the combined diphtheria and whooping cough in the clinics and day nurseries.

Later in the year, triple immunisation was offered to school children. Many parents who wanted their school children to be immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough wanted them to be immunised against tetanus

also. All parents who had previously given consent to immunisation were asked if they now desired to have their children immunised against tetanus also. When the completed request forms were returned it was found that practically one hundred per cent. requested tetanus immunisation also. To meet this demand, primary immunisations were carried out in schools by three injections of triple antigen. Those children previously immunised were given a reinforcing injection of triple antigen followed by a further two injections of tetanus antigen. For those children who had suffered whooping cough, the manufacturers made available a combined diphtheria and tetanus prophylactic.

Clinics have been held at the Central Office, Child Welfare Centres, Day Nurseries, Primary and Junior Schools.

Number of sessions held 284

Average attendance per session 21

IMMUNISATION BY THE DEPARTMENT: 1,148 children under five years of age and 124 between five and fourteen years of age were completely immunised against diphtheria. A further 1,939 were given single doses to reinforce their immunity.

1,117 children under five years and 145 between five and fourteen years were completely immunised against whooping cough.

596 children under five years and 192 between five and fourteen were completely immunised against tetanus.

IMMUNISATION BY PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS: 382 children under five years and seven between five and fourteen years were completely immunised against diphtheria. A further 47 received single reinforcing doses.

238 children under five years and four between five and fourteen years were completely immunised against whooping cough.

209 children under five years and one between five and fourteen years were completely immunised against tetanus.

Number of Children at 31st December, 1956, who had completed a course of immunisation
AT ANY TIME BEFORE THAT DATE (*i.e.* at any time since 1st January, 1942).

Age at 31/12/56	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Under 15
<i>i.e.</i> Born in Year	1956	1955-1952	1951-1947	1946-1942	TOTAL.
Last Complete Course of Injections (whether Primary or Booster)—					
A. 1952-1956... ..	366	4,714	5,143	2,455	12,678
B. 1951 or Earlier	—	—	2,715	6,836	9,551
C. Estimated Mid-year Child Population	2,140	7,260	20,200		29,800
IMMUNITY INDEX. 100 A/C....	17.1%	64.9%	37.6%		42.8%

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The public demand for B.C.G. vaccination has steadily increased. During the year, 1,046 children were Mantoux Tested. 860 were found to be Mantoux negative ; 834 of those were given B.C.G. vaccination.

As the year progressed greater numbers were requesting B.C.G. vaccination and there were many requests for vaccination of those outside the chosen age group. With the exception of contacts of tuberculosis, these had to be declined.

	<i>Number of Children Mantoux Tested.</i>	<i>Number Mantoux Negative.</i>	<i>Number given B.C.G. Vaccination.</i>
1954 ..	52	39	39
1955 ..	231	195	195
1956 ..	1,046	860	834

Poliomyelitis Immunisation.

4,962 requests for immunisation against poliomyelitis were received during the year from parents of children born between 1947 and 1954 inclusive. Supplies of poliomyelitis vaccine were very limited. As they became available special clinics were held for poliomyelitis immunisation in the infant welfare centres and at the Council House. 474 children were given a complete course of two injections. 24 other children received their first dose.

Staff.

The work of this section grew to such an extent that it was found necessary to increase the staff by one part-time medical officer and one clerk/immunisation assistant. We are pleased to welcome Dr. J. M. Gardner to our staff.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during 1956

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.															TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										Total Cases removed to Isolation Hospitals							
	At Ages—Years.															Non-Residents																	
	At all ages	Unknown	Under 1.	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	65 and upwards.	Abbey.	Alveston.	Arboretum.	Babington.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale	Derwent.	Friar Gate.		King's Mead.	Litchurch.	Normanton.	Osmaston.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch.	
Scarlet Fever ..	103	2	..	1	5	14	10	61	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	11	6	4	5	3	1	..	3	19	3	3	2	33	5	1	..	
Whooping Cough ..	293	1	26	31	35	51	36	101	7	..	..	4	1	1	..	8	17	6	4	5	22	26	5	14	64	13	20	9	37	36	7	..	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	33	..	5	5	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Pneumonia ..	69	1	1	..	1	..	..	4	1	4	3	3	9	30	12	2	10	3	2	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infection ..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic ..	9	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-paralytic ..	4	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Encephalitis—Infective ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-infectious ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	212	150	1	3	2	..	3	11	19	6	6	4	3	4	..	2	14	7	..	1	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para-typhoid Fevers ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	72	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	7	8	12	12	11	6	6	3	11	3	3	4	..	6	4	..	5	7	4	5	3	8	3	3	..
Non-Respiratory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	5	1	2	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning ..	19	6	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Rubella ..	9	..	1	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Chicken Pox ..	20	..	..	..	..	6	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	894	162	35	43	53	75	59	207	48	28	35	40	29	56	25	28	76	32	20	26	37	42	15	43	247	37	37	32	113	59	39	10	..

*—Not compulsorily notifiable.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.**Scarlet Fever.**

The number of notifications showed a slight increase. 103 cases were notified in 1956, compared with 68 in 1955 and 106 in 1954. The majority of cases were mild and only 15 cases were admitted to Derwent Hospital.

Whooping Cough.

There was a slight increase in the number of notifications. 294 cases were notified during the year, compared with 248 cases in 1955.

Diphtheria.

No case of diphtheria was reported.

Measles.

There was no measles epidemic during the year and only 33 sporadic cases were notified.

Acute Pneumonia.

71 cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified. Of these, 42 were visited, and of the remainder, eight were patients in hospital.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

14 cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified. Nine of these were paralytic. No deaths were reported. Three positive carriers were detected on virological examination. None of these persisted for more than six weeks. Since the establishment of a virological laboratory in Nottingham, the epidemiological investigation of this disease has been facilitated. It is now possible to detect carriers and to take appropriate measures to prevent the spread of the disease by this channel.

Meningococcal Meningitis.

Three cases came to the notice of the Department. Full bacteriological examinations were carried out on the family contacts. No carriers were found.

Dysentery.

214 cases were notified during the year. Of these, 211 were Sonne dysentery and three were due to the rare organism *Shigella dispar*. No cases of Flexner dysentery occurred. 38 cases and 125 cases occurred in two successive epidemics, and the remaining 51 cases occurred in sporadic fashion. The bulk of the cases occurred in children.

During the year, seven carriers who were handling food in the course of their employment were suspended from food handling until they were rendered free from infection. Three worked in bakery and confectionery, two with tripe and two in kitchens.

Outbreak in School Nursery.

Early in March an outbreak of Sonne dysentery occurred in a school nursery, affecting 38 out of the 76 children. 18 children had already been taken ill when the Health Department was informed. By this stage there was no safe alternative but to close the nursery immediately.

Extensive bacteriological investigations were carried out on the children and staff, and no-one was readmitted until they had been found free from infection.

While the nursery was closed general cleaning was carried out, the laundry was sterilised and some improvements were made in the kitchen.

It was encouraging to find the interested co-operation of the nursery staff, who were keen to learn how to prevent the spread of the disease and willingly adopted the recommendations made. But for their extra efforts the nursery could not have been re-opened as early as it was.

After the re-opening no further cases occurred.

Outbreak in Infant and Junior School.

During May and June an epidemic of Sonne dysentery occurred on part of a new housing estate. Starting in an infant school, it spread to an adjacent junior school which shared the same grounds, the same kitchen and some of the classrooms. Prompt notification enabled the outbreak to be controlled effectively, and although it was extensive in the schools, affecting 125 children and members of their families, it remained confined and did not spread elsewhere on the estate or in the rest of the town. It was not necessary to close the schools.

All degrees of severity were encountered. A few cases were mild ; most cases were moderately severe ; some were critically ill. Where the disease was carried home, other more susceptible persons were very seriously affected. Two young babies were infected, but very fortunately recovered. One elderly man died of the disease, and another died indirectly as a result of catching it.

At the peak of the epidemic the carrier rate was high. There still remained four chronic carriers after repeated treatment. Over the following six months they eventually became free from infection.

All persons, either among the pupils or the staff, who had symptoms of diarrhoea or vomiting were excluded and examined bacteriologically. Family contacts were treated likewise. Extra careful supervision of hand washing before meals and after the toilet was carried out. Parents were encouraged to provide each child with an individual towel.

Important factors in the spread of the epidemic were :—

1.—Overcrowding, to the extent of necessitating the sharing of a room for both meals and class teaching and rendering the toilet and washing facilities inadequate.

2.—The use of shared roller towels by which the disease organisms could be readily spread from one person's hands to another.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case only was notified during the year—a female.

CASES.

<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Treated at Home.</i>	<i>Treated in Borough Hospitals.</i>	<i>Vision Unimpaired.</i>	<i>Vision Impaired.</i>	<i>Total Blindness</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1	1	—	1	—	—	—

The number of cases notified was one less than in 1955.

Erysipelas.

13 cases were reported during the year.

Enteric Fever.

One case only of paratyphoid B fever was reported and this proved to be a flare up of an old "carrier" case. No secondary case or carriers were found among the contacts.

Food Poisoning.

Eight outbreaks of food poisoning involving 26 persons were investigated during the year. In two incidents the responsible organism was *Salmonella typhimurium* and in one *Salmonella enteritidis* variety Jena. In four incidents a staphylococcus was thought to be the causative organism, and this was confirmed in two of these outbreaks. In the other incident chemical contamination was considered as a possibility, but the foodstuff had been thrown away before investigation could be carried out on it.

<i>Suspected Article of Food.</i>	<i>Number of Persons Involved.</i>	<i>Organism Suspected.</i>	<i>Bacteriological Confirmation.</i>
Not found	4	<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> ..	Yes
Reheated Shepherd's Pie ..	3	<i>Staphylococcus</i>	Yes
Reheated Minced Beef ..	3	<i>Staphylococcus</i>	No
Tinned Salmon	2	Possibly Chemical ..	No
Potted Meat Paste	4	<i>Staphylococcus</i>	Yes
Sponge Cake	1	<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> ..	Yes
Not found	6	<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> variety Jena.	Yes
Not found	1	<i>Staphylococcus</i>	No

Tuberculosis.

The Nottingham Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visited Derby four times during the year. Dr. Guthrie, the Director of the Unit, has kindly supplied the following figures. In all, 19,746 examinations were carried out on Derby residents, and of these eight were found to be active cases of tuberculosis and twenty-seven inactive.

The overall incidence, therefore, by these surveys was 0.4 per thousand active, and 1.1 per thousand inactive.

Trent Valley Fever.

During the last three months of the year a new disease has occurred in epidemic form in this area of the Midlands. It is characterised by fever, headache, vomiting and in rare cases by a rash and involvement of the central nervous system. It appears to be caused by a virus of similar type to the poliomyelitis virus, differing from it, however, in not producing muscular paralysis. In most cases the illness is very mild and lasts only three or four days. It is very highly infectious, but requires a fairly long period of contact between a case and a susceptible person to transmit the disease. The mode of spread appears to be airborne from the upper respiratory tract. There appears to be a carrier state lasting some two to three weeks. The incubation period seems to vary from 3—10 days.

Fifty cases came to the notice of the Health Department; none was serious. There must have been many more unreported or unrecognised. Two small epidemics occurred in schools, one in an infant school and one in a combined infant and junior school. Virological investigations were made, but the results were inconclusive. A lot more remains to be worked out concerning the nature of this disease.

Cancer.

The recorded deaths from various types of malignant disease shows an increase in number as compared with 1955, viz., 310 (255).

The Table shows the deaths by age distribution :—

Age	Under 25 years.		25—34 years.		35—44 years.		45—54 years.		55—64 years.		65—74 years.		75 years and upwards.		All Ages.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Site.																	
Stomach	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	6	5	10	8	4	10	23	24	47
Lungs & Bronchus	-	-	-	-	6	-	14	2	31	1	15	4	6	1	72	8	80
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	5	-	14	-	4	-	29	29
Uterus	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	13	13
Leukæmia and Aleukæmia ..	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	4	6
All Others	2	1	-	1	1	1	10	12	15	14	24	17	19	18	71	64	135
Totals	2	1	-	4	8	5	26	22	52	27	51	48	29	35	168	142	310

DERWENT HOSPITAL.**Detailed Analysis of Admissions and Discharges during 1956 (Borough only).**

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Remaining 31/12/55.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Dead.</i>	<i>Remaining 31/12/56.</i>
Scarlet Fever	1	15	14	—	2
Poliomyelitis—					
Paralytic	3	9	9	—	3
Non-paralytic	—	3	3	—	—
Chicken Pox	3	5	7	—	1
Enteritis	1	—	1	—	—
Glandular Fever	1	4	5	—	—
Impetigo	1	1	2	—	—
Rheumatism	1	1	2	—	—
Transverse Myelitis	1	—	1	—	—
Rubella	1	2	3	—	—
Erysipelas	—	10	9	—	1
Hæmoptysis	—	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	23	23	—	—
Malnutrition	—	1	1	—	—
Streptococcal Infection	—	1	1	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	—	24	23	—	1
Cellulitis	—	1	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	15	15	—	—
Paratyphoid "B"	—	1	1	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	1	1	—	—
Tonsillitis	—	4	4	—	—
Mesenteric Adenitis	—	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia	—	4	4	—	—
Septicæmia	—	1	1	—	—
Influenza	—	2	2	—	—
Meningitis	—	3	3	—	—
Meningismus	—	1	1	—	—
Septic Throat	—	1	1	—	—
Pyloric Stenosis	—	1	1	—	—
Bronchiolitis	—	1	1	—	—
Measles	—	1	1	—	—
Salmonella Infection	—	6	3	—	3
Bronchial Carcinoma	—	1	1	—	—
Herpes Ophthalmis	—	1	1	—	—
Hysteria	—	1	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	1	1	—	—
Vincent's Angina	—	1	1	—	—
Eczema	—	1	1	—	—
Dermatitis	—	1	—	—	1
Various	1	48	44	—	5
TOTAL ALL DISEASES ..	14	199	196	—	17

VENEREAL DISEASES.

FORM V.D. (R).

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Royal Infirmary, Derby, during the year ended 31st December, 1956.

			<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
SYPHILIS.	1	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	207	119	88
	2	Patients removed from the Register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ..	21	11	10
	3	Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis	9	2	7
	4	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding 2 and 3) suffering from:— Syphilis, primary " secondary " latent in the 1st year of infection " cardio-vascular " of the nervous system All other late or latent stages Syphilis, congenital:— Aged under 1 year Aged 1 but under 5 Aged 5 but under 15 Aged 15 and over	— — 1 5 10 38 — — 2 4	— — — 5 7 20 — — 1 3	— — 1 — 3 18 — — 1 1
		TOTAL Item 4	60	36	24
	5	Patients completing treatment and/or observation ..	69	39	30
	6	Patients transferred elsewhere	12	6	6
	7	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	7	7	—
	8	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 1 to 4 less Items 5 to 7)	209	116	93
	9	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	91	76	15
	10	Patients removed from the Register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ..	—	—	—
	11	Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis	5	4	1
	12	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding Items 10 and 11)	282	254	28
	13	Patients completing treatment and/or observation ..	193	171	22
	14	Patients transferred elsewhere	14	11	3
	15	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	45	42	3
GONORRHOEA.	16	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 9 to 12, less Items 13 to 15)	126	110	16

FORM V.D. (R).—continued.

		<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
17	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	114	92	22
18	Patients removed from the Register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition	—	—	—
19	Patients transferred from other centres after observation	8	6	2
20	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding Items 18 and 19) suffering from :—			
	Chancroid	1	1	—
	Lymphogranuloma Venereum	—	—	—
	Granuloma Inguinale	—	—	—
	Non-Gonococcal Urethritis	141	141	—
	Any other conditions requiring treatment ..	204	149	55
	Conditions not requiring treatment ..	300	180	120
	Undiagnosed conditions	—	—	—
	TOTAL Item 20	646	471	175
21	Patients completing treatment and/or observation ..	609	453	156
22	Patients transferred elsewhere	27	12	15
23	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	16	15	1
24	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 17 to 20, less Items 21 to 23)	116	89	27

ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS—						Totals.	Males.	Females.
At which patients saw Physician :—								
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	2,649	1,502	1,147
Gonorrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	1,653	1,464	189
Other Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	2,472	2,001	471
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	6,774	4,967	1,807
At which patients did not see Physician :—								
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	407	281	126
Gonorrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	68	64	4
Other Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	575	522	53
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	1,050	867	183
CONTACTS ATTENDING FOR EXAMINATION REFERRED BY PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM								
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	4
Gonorrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	24	—	24
Non-Gonococcal Urethritis	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	6
Other Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	46	8	38
PATHOLOGICAL WORK—								
NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED—						By the Physician at the Centre.	Sent to a Pathological Centre.	
Microscopical: For Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	8	—	
„ Others	..	..	..	..	..	1,915	23	
Cultural	..	..	..	..	..	—	25	
Serum: For Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	—	1,819	
„ Others	..	..	..	..	..	—	138	
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid (Number of diag- nostic lumbar punctures)	..	..	..	..	..	—	11	

FORM V.D. (R).—*continued.*

SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR—
showing the Areas in which Patients resided.

<i>County, County Borough (England & Wales) & others.</i>	<i>Syphilis Item 4.</i>	<i>Gonorrhœa Item 12.</i>	<i>Other Conditions Item 20.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Derby Borough	39	208	355	602
Derby County	20	63	265	348
Others	1	11	26	38
Totals (to agree with Items 4, 12 and 20)	60	282	646	988

10th January, 1957.

(Signed) H. R. MORGAN RICHARDS,

Physician in charge of Treatment Centre.

VI.—TUBERCULOSIS.

Report by Dr. H. G. Grace, Consultant Chest Physician.

Incidence.

The year 1956 produced no more than 74 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis in Derby. This was a surprisingly low total, as reference to the comparative table on page 89 will show, the average for the previous five years being 134, but it would be unwise to regard this as anything but a freakish figure which occasionally occurs to confound the statistician. It can be accepted, however, that the incidence of tuberculosis in England and Wales is now declining, but this process has been, and will continue to be, very gradual.

Included in the 74 new cases notified were nine notifiable cases referred to the Chest Clinic by the Nottingham Mobile Mass Radiography Unit, and eight "contacts" of known cases who were found to be suffering from respiratory tuberculosis when they attended the Chest Clinic for routine contact examination.

The previous year's very low total of four new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis was followed, in 1956, by a more convincing total of 13, which is slightly below the average for recent years. The increase from four (in 1955) to 13 (in 1956) indicates, I suggest, a greater readiness, in 1956, to notify rather than a fluctuation in incidence.

Mortality.

There were only 13 deaths (11 men and two women) from respiratory tuberculosis during 1956, this being the lowest number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis ever recorded in the Borough. Six of the fatal cases among men were over 65 years of age. It is interesting to note that five years ago, in 1951, there were exactly four times as many deaths from this disease in Derby.

There was one death during 1956 from non-respiratory tuberculosis, a female aged 24 years, and the cause of death was certified as:—

- 1a. Uræmia
- b. Bilateral renal calculi
- c. Tuberculosis of spine.

Prevention.

The first visit to homes of newly notified cases of tuberculosis is made by a health visitor from the Chest Clinic as soon as possible after notification and the patient is advised *re* precautions which must be taken to avert the spread of infection. The health visitor also arranges for contacts to attend a special contacts session at the Chest Clinic, and she urges the acceptance of B.C.G. vaccination for younger members of the infected household and others in close contact. An explanatory leaflet regarding B.C.G. vaccination is also left at the house. Subsequent routine visiting of the family is made by the same health visitor to ensure that medical advice is being followed and proper precautions taken.

Contacts are asked to attend the Chest Clinic for examination by appointment, and the following is a summary of such work done during the past six years :—

YEAR.	<i>No. of New Cases of Tuberculosis notified.</i>	<i>No. of New Contacts examined.</i>	<i>Total Contact Attendances.</i>	<i>No. of Contacts found to be tuberculous.</i>
1951	149	329	871	13
1952	150	356	933	20
1953	141	359	953	30
1954	166	462	1,182	32
1955	129	450	1,109	25
1956	87	447	1,052	8

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Contacts vaccinated at Derby Chest Clinic during 1956 under

Local Health Authority's approved Scheme	...	...	115
New-born infants vaccinated in maternity hospitals	...	...	47
Total	...	...	162

(NOTE.—Of the 447 new contacts examined during 1956, 191 were children.)

It is the practice in Derby to arrange regular re-examination for all home contacts of infective cases of tuberculosis and these are continued for varying periods, according to circumstances, after the last exposure to infection. In certain cases, Chest Clinic supervision has been prolonged for one to two years after contact has ceased. The same rule is observed in households where death from tuberculosis has occurred without prior notification of the disease.

Rehabilitation.

Suitable employment and conditions for tuberculous patients returning to work are very carefully selected, and, in this connection, the chest service is indebted to the medical officers of the larger industrial undertakings in Derby for the interest they have shown and the assistance they have given. All patients who have recently returned to work are, of course, kept under close supervision at the Chest Clinic.

Care and After-Care.

The excellent co-ordination which has been established in Derby between the Chest Clinic and the Medical Officer of Health's Department was fully maintained during 1956, and co-operation between those concerned with the care and after-care of tuberculous patients has been notably successful. Details of assistance given to patients under this head appear in the Almoner's section of this Report.

Health Visiting.

During the year, 1,767 visits were made to patients' homes by the two tuberculosis health visitors.

Register of Notifications.

	RESPIRATORY.			NON-RESPIRATORY.			TOTAL CASES.
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at 31/12/56 on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health	591	436	1027	66	78	144	1171
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Recovery from the disease ...	18	18	36	—	2	2	38
3. Death (all causes)	15	2	17	—	2	2	19
4. Otherwise	10	14	24	—	—	1	24

Tuberculosis Notifications and Deaths, 1956.

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

Age Periods.	New Cases.*				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „ ...	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ...	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ...	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ...	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	1
25—35 „ ...	7	5	3	2	1	1	—	—
35—45 „ ...	5	7	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	7	1	1	—	3	1	—	—
65 and upwards	5	2	—	1	6	—	—	—
Totals ...	41	33	5	8	11	2	—	1

* New Cases.—Cases transferred to Derby during 1956 from other areas are not included.

New Cases and Deaths. Comparative Table for Years 1950—1956.

YEAR.	RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.		NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.	
	*New Cases.	Deaths.	*New Cases.	Deaths.
1950	172	38	17	7
1951	133	52	16	3
1952	136	25	14	4
1953	124	21	17	2
1954	150	24	16	1
1955	125	22	4	2
1956	74	13	13	1

* Transfers from other areas (excluding Reg. Genl. Transferable Deaths) not included.

1956.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.**PART I.**

Summary of notifications of tuberculosis during the period from the 1st January, 1956, to the 31st December, 1956, in the County Borough of Derby.

AGE PERIODS.....	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.													
	Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis.													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages).
Respiratory, Males ...	-	-	1	1	3	2	6	7	5	3	7	5	-	40
Respiratory, Females...	-	-	-	2	4	6	6	5	7	-	1	1	-	32
Non-Respiratory, Males ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	5
Non-Respiratory, Females ...	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	8

PART II.

New cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.			NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS.													TOTAL.
			0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
Death Returns from Local Registrars.	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 (A)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (C)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (D)
Death Returns from Registrar-General (transferable deaths).	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (A)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (C)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (D)
Posthumous Notifications.	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (A)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (C)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (D)

TOTALS (A)	1
(B)	1
(C)	-
(D)	-

VII.—MENTAL HEALTH.

I. Administration.

(a) All the functions of the Local Authority and the Local Health Authority under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938, and Section 51 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, stand referred to the Health Services Sub-Committee, consisting of 12 members of the Health Committee, which meets monthly.

(b) Both Mental Welfare and Mental Deficiency are under the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Medical Superintendent of the Kingsway Hospital and the Deputy Principal School Medical Officer are both approved by the Local Authority for the purpose of giving medical certificates under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

The four duly authorised officers now share the duties under both the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and the Mental Deficiency Acts.

The two male duly authorised officers were formerly qualified Relieving Officers, and one female duly authorised officer has had eighteen years' experience in mental deficiency work and seven years' experience as a duly authorised officer. The other female duly authorised officer has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Administration.

During the year the staff of the Occupation Centre was maintained at full establishment.

The qualified supervisor holds the Diploma of the Central Association for Mental Welfare and, in addition, there are two female unqualified supervisors and a male unqualified supervisor, the latter taking the senior boys' class.

(c) The duly authorised officers supervise cases on licence from Hollow Meadows, Ridgeway Hospital, Stallington Hall, Stoke Park Colony, Aston Hall and Princess Christian's Farm Colony.

113 visits in connection with renewal of Order under Section 11 and applications for holidays were paid on behalf of 24 institutions.

(d) No duties are delegated to voluntary organisations.

II. Account of Work Undertaken in the Community.

(a) Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946, Prevention, Care and After-care :—

Prevention.

The duly authorised officers made 1,692 visits and dealt with 279 cases as follows :—

52 neurotic and confusion cases with domestic difficulties :—

Following visits to each case and contact with employers and other officials, improvement in domestic relations was eventually brought about in all cases.

8 males were found other employment.

4 females were found other employment.

32 persons were persuaded and taken to undergo out-patient treatment at Kingsway Mental Hospital.

5 males persuaded to attend rehabilitation centre.

3 females persuaded to attend rehabilitation centre.

9 males found lodgings.

9 females found lodgings.

117 patients are receiving regular visits for observation.

5 males persuaded to attend general practitioner for treatment and domestic problems solved.

8 females persuaded to attend general practitioner.

4 males persuaded to attend general practitioner.

4 cases investigated proved to be caused mainly by neighbours' quarrels. Differences adjusted in many cases.

18 cases—arrangements were made for elderly, mildly confused patients to be admitted to Manor Hospital.

1 case to convalescent home.

Man, aged 34, living in one room with his wife and two small babies. Possibly due to continued night work, he became run down and depressed. Arrangements made for him to attend an out-patient clinic. Regular visits made to the house gave him encouragement. The family are now re-housed and living in more decent surroundings and the man is quite recovered without the necessity of being admitted to hospital.

Lady, aged 76 years, living alone. Became very depressed and unable to manage her affairs. Was continually weeping, lost initiative and wanted to die. For several weeks was visited regularly and encouraged to make proper meals and to clean her house. A supply of coal was obtained for her. She was put in touch with another similar lady and they are now firm friends and quite happy again.

Elderly widow who lives alone. She is mildly confused, but is not certifiable; whilst it would be beneficial for her to be under some form of care, she refuses to enter Manor Hospital or Kingsway Hospital as a voluntary patient. She is regularly in trouble with her married children and neighbours because, she says, they are stealing from her house, which is not true. Visits have been made when necessary, and relatives, neighbours and the Police have been interviewed in order to explain that the accusations are due to the old lady's confused state of mind. They have been patient and understanding, and she remains in her own home and is reasonably happy.

Single man living in lodgings. He is an epileptic and was admitted to the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary suffering from suspected barbiturate poisoning. Later confessed to having taken an overdose of pheno-barbitone tablets. It was recommended that he be admitted to a Mental Hospital. He appeared genuinely sorry for what he had attempted to do, and said that it was owing to having several epileptic fits whilst at work that he had lost his job, and consequently had been turned out of his lodgings, that he had become depressed. With the agreement of the doctor in charge of his case, his relatives were contacted and they were eventually persuaded to allow the patient to live with them. He now appears to be settled and contented and is in regular employment.

Widow, 52 years, with male boarder who drank heavily and when in drink used threats regarding intercourse. Woman tolerated this for two months, when case was brought to the department's notice through a relative. Boarder seen and admitted accusation made against him. Told to leave at once, but refused. Further told legal proceedings would be instituted, at which he left at once. 'Treatment at out-patients' clinic arranged for woman, who had lost much weight due to fright and anxiety. Is much improved, but not fully recovered. Sister-in-law recently persuaded to live with patient.

Spinster, 45 years, with University education, particularly in languages. Developed schizophrenia 10 years ago while language mistress abroad. Returned to England after four years, but unable to continue language teaching. Had many different posts, chiefly clerical, up to time of coming to Derby six months ago. Refused all medical aid offered. Lodgings and clerical work found for her, and local vicar's wife became interested, with good results. Is more settled, confident, and has a much better grip on herself and life than formerly.

Man, 52 years, and woman, 51 years, with son, 16 years, living in furnished rooms. Incompatibility of temper on both sides had lasted for 15 years when wife suddenly struck husband with blunt side of carving knife. When seen was very agitated and refused medical treatment of any kind. A temporary parting was suggested and agreed to, husband to make a voluntary allowance and son to be with his mother. Employment was found for her, also lodgings. Both seen 10 weeks later and stated that they were much better in health and the parting was to continue further.

Care.

The duly authorised officers dealt with 300 cases as follows :—

77 cases persuaded to undergo voluntary treatment.

18 cases discharged by Justice.

172 mental patients :—

Claiming of wages, National Insurance, National Assistance, Disability Pensions, Retirement Pensions, Unemployment Benefit, general welfare inquiries, the storing of personal property and communications with distant relatives on their behalf.

16 male patients helped to settle domestic affairs.

17 female patients helped to settle domestic affairs.

Man, aged 55 years. A very decent person who had always lived a very happy family life. Wife and three grown-up sons all very fond of him. Developed ideas that his wife was being unfaithful to him, and changed from a happy, easy-going man into a suspicious and rather truculent person ; he attacked his wife and tried to turn his sons out of the house for taking her part. All were very distressed when it was found necessary to remove him to hospital. After approximately three months in hospital, he is now quite fit and has given up all the wrong ideas, and peace and harmony again is restored to this household.

Man, aged 27 years. A happily married man, with a child aged two years and a small baby. For no apparent reason became mentally ill. Was observed to be talking to the trees and flowers. Instead of going to his work, was found to be wandering around in a dreamlike state. Gave the babies some razor blades to play with, being unable to realise the danger. Admitted to the hospital and, although progress appears to be slow, he is making an excellent recovery and it is hoped he will soon be restored to his wife and family.

Married man, with a son aged 21 years. His wife is a patient in a chronic sick hospital and he has been off work sick himself for a considerable period. His doctor reported that he was deteriorating both physically and mentally but, whilst not being certifiable, was in urgent need of mental treatment, which he consistently refused to undergo. He was visited regularly for a considerable period, until eventually his trust and confidence was gained to a point where he agreed to enter hospital as a voluntary patient. He is now making satisfactory progress.

Man, wife, and one child aged two weeks. Man is a Jamaican. His doctor reported him as suffering from delusions, in that he thought certain persons were going to kill him, and he was afraid to go to work. His employers were exceedingly co-operative in this case and guaranteed his job when he was recovered. The man, although in need of mental treatment, was otherwise quite rational and willing to undergo treatment in hospital, but his wife was of very low intellect and needed help to care for the child. Also, the house in which they lodged was full of male Jamaicans with no other female, and it was deemed inadvisable to take the patient to hospital until his wife was placed in more satisfactory surroundings. The case was under daily supervision until suitable lodgings were obtained and the man was satisfied that his wife was in a position to have immediate female help. He then entered hospital as a voluntary patient. The man's pay was claimed and paid to his wife and a grant from the National Assistance Board was obtained for her. The patient is now fully recovered and has returned to work.

Spinster, aged 59 years, living in exceptionally poor conditions and neglecting herself due to confused state. Agreed to enter Kingsway Hospital and, after being a patient there for 10 months, agreed to give up tenancy of her house voluntarily, and is now in Part III, Manor Hospital.

After-Care.

The duly authorised officers made 1,327 visits and dealt with 255 cases as follows :—

- 18 males were returned to regular employment, two of whom were found lodgings.
- 2 males found new lodgings.
- 26 females were returned to regular employment.
- 21 males kept under constant supervision.
- 27 females kept under constant supervision.
- 12 males re-admitted to mental hospital.
- 10 females re-admitted to mental hospital.
- 5 males persuaded to attend rehabilitation centre.
- 4 females persuaded to attend rehabilitation centre.
- 3 females sent to convalescent home.
- 7 males found change of employment.
- 5 females found change of employment.
- 6 males persuaded to continue with out-patient treatment.
- 8 females persuaded to continue with out-patient treatment.
- 98 cases visited at regular intervals.
- 3 reconciliations effected.

Single man, living with parents. Had been difficult to live with for a considerable period. He was abusive and sometimes violent, particularly with his brothers. Prior to his admission to hospital he had thrown a bottle at his mother and cut her arm rather severely. When he was admitted to hospital, his parents refused to give a promise that he might return home to live with them after treatment. He improved considerably and begged that he might be allowed to return home. His parents were interviewed and eventually, after a good deal of persuasion, agreed for him to be discharged to their care. He is now settled and happy at home and working regularly.

A lady, aged 47 years. After a serious mental breakdown lasting over a year, was discharged from hospital, admitted to the rehabilitation centre, and has now commenced a really good job and is keeping better than she has done for years.

A man, aged 49 years. A Russian by birth, could speak very little English. After being discharged from hospital, was found lodgings with a family of the same nationality ; also suitable employment found for him. He is visited regularly and advised *re* his financial and personal affairs.

Widow, 56 years, admitted to hospital following shock due to sudden death of husband. Upon discharge from hospital needed company due to living alone. Wanted respectable young married couple, who were found for her. She delighted in caring for and mothering them. As they were out all day, domestic work of two hours daily was found for patient, who has improved greatly and quickly.

Man and woman, aged 32 and 33 years, with three young children. Woman admitted to hospital mainly on account of husband's threats and ill-treatment. Following discharge, she did not wish to go home. Arrangements made for her to stay with mother for two weeks, husband's mother caring for the three children. Patient returned home after two weeks with mother, but the usual disagreement took place. Patient and husband seen and spoken to many times without improvement in behaviour. Then a disturbance when husband used violence on his wife. Arrangements made for her to see Probation Officer. Summons issued, and when case was heard Magistrates granted a Maintenance Order. Arrangements made for her and children to reside with sister. In three weeks a marked improvement, both in the woman and her children, has been observed.

Co-ordination.

A monthly meeting is held in the Council House for the purpose of discussing particular cases and their attendant problems. This is attended by officials of the Mental Health, Almoners, and Health Visiting sections of the Health Department, the Welfare, Housing, and Children's Departments, School Attendance Officers, a Probation Officer and an Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

This meeting is held to ensure that the different departments are possessed with full knowledge of a particular case, and to prevent visits from more than one official.

Apart from the monthly meetings, there are day-to-day contacts between the officers of the several departments and the hospitals in the borough, by which the particular work is simplified and overlapping avoided.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.

Section		Lunacy Act, 1890.				Mental Treatment Act, 1930.		TOTAL.
		20	21(1)	16	4	1	5	
Under 16 years ..	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
16 to 25 years ..	M.	9	2	8	—	9	—	28
	F.	5	1	—	—	5	—	11
25 to 35 years ..	M.	10	1	4	—	11	1	27
	F.	18	—	3	—	23	—	44
35 to 45 years ..	M.	10	2	2	—	6	1	21
	F.	9	1	—	—	14	—	24
45 to 55 years ..	M.	12	1	8	—	9	—	30
	F.	19	3	5	—	19	—	46
55 to 65 years ..	M.	8	5	5	—	4	—	22
	F.	9	7	4	—	19	1	40
65 to 75 years ..	M.	8	2	2	—	5	—	17
	F.	10	5	1	—	14	1	31
75 to 85 years ..	M.	8	1	2	—	6	—	17
	F.	5	—	3	—	4	—	12
85 to 95 years ..	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	3	1	—	1	—	5
TOTAL	M.	67	14	31	—	50	2	164
	F.	75	20	17	—	100	2	214

} 378

12 aliens are included in the above.

202 psychiatric social histories were supplied by the duly authorised officers.

17 persons taken to Kingsway out-patients' clinic, involving 28 visits.

Dr. Barbour, Medical Superintendent, Kingsway Hospital, Derby, holds a weekly meeting each Monday, at which his medical staff, the occupational therapists and the duly authorised officers are present. The admissions and discharges during the previous week are discussed and information exchanged regarding patients as to their future, after-care and rehabilitation in civil and industrial life. In between meetings the Superintendent maintains contact by seeking the aid of the duly authorised officers with regard to any inquiry he wishes to be made and by obtaining and forwarding to him any patient's social history.

By permission of the Medical Superintendent, the duly authorised officers are allowed to see patients on any day with a view to relieving them of domestic, financial and other matters which may be causing them concern. Co-operation is readily given by all concerned.

Thanks are tendered to the Medical Superintendent, doctors and staff of Kingsway Mental Hospital, also to the magistrates, doctors and police for their help and co-operation in carrying out the difficult duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

The help and co-operation of all sections of the Ministry of Labour, also that of the National Assistance Board and the Ministry of National Insurance and Pensions, is greatly appreciated.

(c) Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1938.

(i) ASCERTAINMENT, Etc.	Under age 16.		Aged 16 and over.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Particulars of cases reported during 1956				
(a) Cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" :— Number in which action taken on reports by—				
(1) Local Education Authorities on children :				
(i) While at school or liable to attend school	3	2	—	—
(ii) On leaving special schools	—	—	3	4
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools	2	2	—	—
(2) Police or by Courts	—	—	—	—
(3) Other sources	1	—	2	1
TOTAL of 1 (a)	6	4	5	5
(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any ground	—	—	3	3
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—
(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at 31st December, 1956, and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of 1 (a)—(d) inclusive	6	4	8	8
2. Disposal of cases reported during 1956				
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e., at 1 (a)) number :				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	6	3	4	4
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Hospitals	—	1	1	1
TOTAL of 2 (a)	6	4	5	5
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e., at 1 (b)) number :				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	3	3
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of 2 (b)	6	4	8	8
(c) Cases reported at 1 (a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of 2 (a)—(c) inclusive	6	4	8	8
3. Number of mental defectives for whom care was arranged by the local health authority under Circular 5/52 during 1956 and admitted to				
(a) National Health Service hospitals	4	1	1	—
(b) Elsewhere	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	1	1	—

	<i>Under age 16.</i>		<i>Aged 16 and over.</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at 31/12/56				
(i) Under Statutory Supervision	35	34	107	96
(ii) Under Guardianship	—	—	3	6
(iii) In "Places of Safety"	—	—	—	—
(iv) In Hospitals	6	4	71	86
TOTAL of 4 (i)—(iv) inclusive ..	41	38	181	188
(v) Under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	30	28
TOTAL of 4 (i)—(v) inclusive ..	41	38	211	216
5. Number of defectives under Guardianship on 31st December, 1956, who were dealt with under the provisions of Section 8 or 9, Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. (Included in 4 (ii))	—	—	—	—
6. Classification of defectives in the Community on 31/12 56 (according to need at that date)				
(a) Cases included in 4 (i)—(iii) in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority :—				
(1) In urgent need of hospital care :—				
(i) "cot and chair" cases	1	5	—	—
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	7	1	10	1
(iii) medium grade cases	1	—	—	—
(iv) high grade cases	—	—	—	1
TOTAL urgent cases	9	6	10	2
(2) Not in urgent need of hospital care :—				
(i) "cot and chair" cases	—	1	—	—
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	3	—	3	1
(iii) medium grade cases	2	—	—	—
(iv) high grade cases	—	—	—	—
TOTAL non-urgent cases	5	1	3	1
TOTAL OF URGENT & NON-URGENT CASES..	14	7	13	3
(b) Of the cases included in items 4 (i), (ii) and (v), number considered suitable for :—				
(i) occupation centre	27	17	20	16
(ii) industrial centre	—	—	—	—
(iii) home training	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of 6 (b)	27	17	20	16
(c) Of the cases included in 6 (b), number receiving training on 31/12/56 :—				
(i) In occupation centre (including voluntary centres)	15	12	8	6
(ii) In industrial centre	—	—	—	—
(iii) From a home teacher in groups ..	—	—	—	—
(iv) From a home teacher at home (not in groups)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of 6 (c)	15	12	8	6

(ii) GUARDIANSHIP AND SUPERVISION.

At the end of 1956 there were 272 mental defectives under Statutory Supervision, 64 being under the age of 16 years ; also 58 were under Voluntary Supervision.

Of the total number of mental defectives, 110 were in employment, 40 were attending the Occupation Centre, and 122 were at home.

158 Derby cases were in 24 different hospitals throughout the country.

In addition, 9 defectives over the age of 16 years were under Guardianship and there were 9 defectives on licence in the Borough.

The duly authorised officers carried out 1,128 domiciliary visits during the year and 8 cases were found to be socially stabilised and no longer in need of care.

As a result of these visits it has been possible to assist many defectives in employment, domestic and financial problems.

27 defectives, 15 of them under the age of 16 years, were in urgent need of institutional care at the end of the year.

2 certified defectives were admitted to Aston Hall.

1 certified defective was admitted to Westdale Institution.

1 certified defective was admitted to St. Catherine's Institution.

1 certified defective was admitted to Ridgeway Hospital.

3 defectives were admitted to Aston Hall—short term care.

1 defective was admitted to Thundercliffe Grange—short term care.

1 defective was admitted to Stallington Hall—short term care.

1 defective was admitted to Manor Hospital—short term care.

1 defective was admitted to Kingsway Hospital—short term care.

2 defectives were admitted to Glen Frith Hospital—short term care.

4 defectives were admitted to Rainhill Hospital—short term care.

Occupation Centre Report.

The Occupation Centre provides training for 40 mental defectives, whose ages range from 7 to 34 years.

During the past few years an effort has been made to offer any vacancies to the youngest children on the waiting list, so that now all the young children suitable for training whose names appeared on the waiting list are attending the Occupation Centre.

It was realised early in the year that there were not sufficient young children to form a complete class, and the classes were reorganised so that we have a junior girls' class, junior boys, senior girls and senior boys instead of the mixed nursery groups. Both teachers of the junior groups have found that they have more workable groups, and more ambitious handicraft schemes can be carried out. Both groups have done more painting and picture making, while the smaller boys have enjoyed a much wider range of physical activities.

For the senior classes a joint handicraft session has been introduced on two afternoons a week. Rug making was the first activity introduced; cane work has now been started and is very much enjoyed by the boys. We have tried throughout the Centre to improve the standard of the needlework and embroidery, and some progress has been made in this direction.

The usual social activities have taken place. A summer outing to Cleethorpes and the Christmas Party; the latter being divided this year so that both juniors and seniors had more space for games and dancing. The Mayor very kindly agreed to attend the senior party and distribute the gifts. There was an outing to the Pantomime in January.

VIII.—SOCIO-MEDICAL WORK

Report by Mr. R. L. Carabine, Almoner.

1956 proved to be a difficult year owing to staff shortage. Miss Leyland, who had been most helpful as an acting Almoner, departed early in January to take her training with the Institute of Almoners and it was not until late December that we were able to welcome her back.

Miss Kidman was appointed to a new post as Head Almoner in the out-patient department of the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary in October, and at the time of writing it has not been possible to appoint a successor. There can be no doubt that the chronic shortage of Almoners is very largely due to the inadequate salaries offered, particularly in the basic grades, which do not bear comparison with similar grades in the Probation, Child Care or Welfare Services where qualifications and training are comparable.

In the report for 1955 some stress was laid on the need for a selective policy in order to determine which cases require sympathetic but practical help and those whose real need is for a casework service involving a more professional relationship. The former can often be dealt with more effectively by other agencies, and throughout 1956 efforts were made to this end; nevertheless, in spite of this policy and the difficulties mentioned regarding staff, a very heavy case-load was carried.

General Illness.

Undoubtedly the greatest scope for preventive social medical work lies in co-operation with the General Practitioner, and a pleasing feature of the year was the continued use made of the Almoners by these doctors. Perhaps one or two case illustrations will demonstrate the type of work undertaken.

1.—A young married woman is referred by her doctor as suffering from nervous dyspepsia with vomiting; doctor suspects that home circumstances are a factor and asks for social investigation. Several interviews are held with this patient and a sound basis for confidence established. A story emerges of a young woman living under trying conditions, surrounded by middle-aged and older people who resent the somewhat noisy activities of her child; of her fear of another pregnancy under such conditions, and of a husband invalided from the Services on neurological grounds and unable to appreciate the strain imposed on his wife. In co-operation with her doctor she is reassured on the pregnancy aspect, and social therapy designed to

provide her and the family with outside interest is introduced. Perhaps the vital contribution of the social-medical worker, however, is in playing the role of a "confidant"—removed from the family and impartial—prepared to listen, encourage and, when necessary, set the client thinking along other lines. Success in this case was achieved in a matter of weeks—the doctor reporting the clearing up of all symptoms and the discontinuing of medical treatment.

2.—A young married man, having made what might have been a suicidal attempt but which is being treated as a mistake made in all innocence, is asked to see the Almoner regarding his domestic difficulties. A hard-working, not too intelligent type, but clearly having set standards, he is depressed because in his view his wife is failing to maintain their home according to these standards. Here the policy is to gradually win acceptance of his wife's failings by stressing appreciation of her stronger points, and then to suggest ways in which she may achieve higher standards. In this instance results were not achieved so quickly in so far as the home environment was concerned, but progress was made, and the client's expression "I am not now so ashamed of my house," and the knowledge that whereas hitherto he kept friends away he is now not actively discouraging them from visiting him, are regarded as hopeful. An added incentive to the wife is the knowledge conveyed after consultation with the Housing Superintendent that re-housing in the near future is a distinct possibility.

3.—A man, aged 59, is referred by his doctor in the following terms : "This man is a wreck ; he has deafness, diabetes, chronic bronchitis and asthma, a hydrocele and varicose veins, and is constantly on 'the club.' He lives in lodgings where his elderly landlady cannot look after him when he is bad. Would it be possible for him to enter some institution or home for a period of rest ? I would be grateful for your help."

This client was duly seen and it became obvious that, in addition to the above disabilities, plus the fact that he had at one time suffered from tuberculosis, he was an anxious and insecure personality. Discharged from the Army in 1919 with neurasthenia, he had invested his lump sum gratuity in a small local bank which had gone bankrupt a short while later. Apart from casual work with a bookmaker, he had not done any regular work for many years. His first marriage appears to have been a happy one, but after his wife's death in 1941 he had subsequently re-married—this marriage ending in separation three years ago. He was a small, polite, self-effacing man, giving the impression of seeking anxiously for security.

Discussion with the doctor led to agreement on the need for placing the man in some form of employment; but this was not to be attempted immediately, as it was thought that he was not physically or, even more important, mentally conditioned for work. A period of convalescence was indicated, to be followed possibly by a course at an Industrial Rehabilitation Unit. The patient's various ills, however, presented a difficult factor, since Convalescent Homes willing to accept asthmatics were unlikely to accept his diabetic condition. Eventually arrangements were made for his admission to a British Legion Home, and following on this he was found temporary employment. This case is far from finished; the worker is still providing supportive help and numerous difficulties lie ahead; nevertheless progress has been made, and the patient is markedly improved in outlook.

Tuberculosis.

The work here continued, as in former years, in close co-operation with the Chest Physicians and their team, and is stimulated by the case discussions frequently held.

Apart from Tuberculosis, several cases of Lung Cancer, Silicosis, etc., were dealt with, and this of course reflects developments in Chest Centre work. In cases of cancer, co-operation extends to linking up with the Thoracic Surgery Unit. The guidance given by the Surgeon has been much appreciated since it enables constructive After-care to be undertaken, and where the prognosis is a grave one supportive help can be given to the family.

Number of New Patients referred to Almoners.

Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	592
Chest Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Health Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Non-medical sources	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Patients' own approach	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
							<hr/> 814

The 814 new cases referred were classified as suffering from:—

Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Cardiac and Circulatory conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Cerebral Tumours	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chest conditions (non Tb.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Orthopaedic conditions (non Tb.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Gastric conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Nervous conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Paralysis (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rheumatism, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Major Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Medical and Surgical conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	131

In addition, 318 old cases continuing and arising from previous years were dealt with.

Total number of cases during year 1,132

Provision of Free Milk, Clothing, etc.

95 Patients were provided with free milk.

Approximate cost to Authority ... £1,072 9s. 5d.

10 Patients helped with clothing, bed linen,
etc., at a cost of

£61 11s. 0d.

Housing.

Recommended for Priority Housing 10

Housed 13

Eight of these being recommendations of the previous year.

Convalescence.

Fifteen Patients were sent for Preventive and Recuperative Convalescence at a cost of approximately £179.

Thirty Patients were also sent for similar convalescence through voluntary and other agencies.

Rehabilitation.

14 Patients were registered as Disabled Persons.

12 „ „ sent for rehabilitation through Ministry of Labour.

2 „ „ sent for training through Ministry of Labour.

28 „ „ returned to employment.

General Care.

Evidence of the widespread nature of problems encountered is given by the number of patients assisted through the following sources:—

95 Patients were referred to National Assistance Board.

36 „ „ „ „ Ministry of Labour.

24 „ „ „ „ Ministry of National Insurance & Pensions.

37 „ „ „ „ Hospitals.

18 „ „ „ „ General Practitioners.

22 „ „ „ „ Health Workers.

35 „ „ „ „ Voluntary Agencies.

7 „ „ „ „ Employers.

5 „ „ „ „ Legal Aid.

14 „ „ „ „ Home Help Section.

7 „ „ „ „ Sanitary Inspectors.

16 „ „ „ „ Housing Department.

8 „ „ „ „ Welfare Department.

4 „ „ „ „ Children's Officer.

11 „ „ „ „ Probation Officer.

5 „ „ „ „ Education Department.

20 Social Reports were made.

The following chronic sick cases were visited by the Authority's health visitors to ascertain suitability for hospital care :—

Number of chronic sick cases visited during the year	...	...	279
Number recommended—"Emergency"	...	...	136
"Urgent admission"	...	...	122
"Normal admission from waiting list"	...	...	13
"Can be cared for at home"	...	...	—
"Suitable for Part III accommodation"	...	...	8

The following visits to expectant mothers desiring hospital confinements were carried out by domiciliary midwives :—

Number of expectant mothers visited during the year	...	...	328
Number recommended—"Hospital essential"	...	...	184
"Hospital desirable"	...	...	16
"Can be cared for at home"	...	...	128

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS

Home Nursing.

The arrangements made for the provision of a Home Nursing Service, as required by the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to work satisfactorily during 1956.

An analysis of the numbers and types of cases dealt with during the years 1952—1956 is appended.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Number of cases on Register at beginning of the period ..	250	277	301	335	371
New cases during the period ..	1,600	1,693	2,012	2,085	2,169
Total number of cases attended during the period	1,850	1,970	2,313	2,420	2,540
Total number of visits during the period	52,783	55,133	59,543	65,981	62,208

The new cases during 1956 were referred from the following sources :—

Doctors	...	...	1,639	Personal application by patient	...	3
Hospitals	...	...	478	Bed Bureau	...	12
Relatives	...	...	8	Women's Voluntary Service	...	—
Midwives	...	...	8	Transfers	...	3
Welfare Officers	...	...	18	Clergy	...	—
Neighbours	...	...	—	Medical Officer of Health	...	—

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR 1956.

Tuberculosis—Glands	2
Tuberculosis—Kidney	4
Tuberculosis—Mesenterica	1
Tuberculosis—Bone	2
Lupus Vulgaris	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	52
Certain Diseases common among children (Measles, etc.)	—
Diseases due to Helminths	2
Malignant Neoplasms (all sites)	124
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	—
Diabetes Mellitus	42
Anæmias	45
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	144
Diseases of the Eye	—
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	52
Rheumatic Fever	—
Arterio-sclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	282
Diseases of Veins	41
Acute Pharyngitis and Tonsillitis	110
Influenza	2
Pneumonia	72
Bronchitis	117
All Other Respiratory Diseases	53
Appendicitis, Hysterectomy, Hernia of Abdominal Cavity	89
Diseases of Gall Bladder and Bile Ducts	15
Other Diseases of the Digestive System	200
Diseases of Genital Organs	40
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium	8
Miscarriages	8
Bedsore	9
Infections in Infants under 14 days	—
Boils, Abscesses, Cellulitis, etc.	143
Other Diseases of the Skin	33
Arthritis and Rheumatism	23
Congenital Malformations and other Diseases due to Early Infancy	2
All Other Specified and Ill-defined Diseases	8
Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	50
Senility	126
Preparation for X-Ray	177
Breast Abscess	6
Amputation of Leg	16
Orthopædic Cases	6
Mastitis	16
Renal Diseases	19
Mastectomy	2
Gangrene	—
Herpes Zoster	9
Gonococcal Infection	1
Moribund	6
Stomatitis	3
Geriatric	2
Tracheotomy	1
Parotitis	3
<hr/>	
Chronic Cases	847
Acute Cases	1,322
<hr/>	
2,169	

During the year, 12,670 visits to new patients were made for hypodermic injections only.

Details are as follows :—

Streptomycin—					<i>Patients.</i>	<i>Visits.</i>
Tuberculosis diagnosed ...	...	...	...	...	55	2,291
Other chest conditions ...	...	...	...	...	14	111
Mersalyl and neptal ...	...	...	...	...	187	3,517
Cardophlin ...	...	...	...	...	2	44
Atropine ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cytamen ...	...	...	...	...	39	557
Anahæmin ...	...	...	...	...	2	17
Inferon ...	...	...	...	...	12	126
Valoxylin ...	...	...	...	...	1	12
Testosterone ...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Adrenalin ...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Gold ...	...	...	...	...	5	120
Insulin ...	...	...	...	...	42	2,604
Narcotics ...	...	...	...	...	9	139
Antibiotics—						
Medical ...	...	...	...	...	469	2,813
Surgical ...	...	...	...	...	27	308

A quantity of home nursing equipment is kept in stock at the Royal Nursing Institution and is issued on loan at the request of nurses, doctors or relatives, no charge being made provided the equipment is returned intact. The British Red Cross Society assist with items temporarily out of stock or when the Local Authority is unable to supply the item requested.

The following equipment was loaned out during 1956 :—

	<i>Stock.</i>	<i>Cases Assisted.</i>
Bedpans, Stainless Steel and Porcelain	140	161
Back Rests	94	108
Air Rings	95	106
Mackintosh Sheets	118	133
Bed Cradles	27	30
Urinals, Male	101	60
Urinals, Female	12	10
Feeding Cups	28	17
Rubber Bedpans	7	5
Breast Pumps	1	2
Hot Water Bottles	6	—
Air Beds	2	1
Air Pumps	1	—
Douche Cans	4	—
Night Commodes	4	2
Bath Chairs	2	1
Sorbo Bed	2	8
Sponge Rings	1	—
Lilo	1	1
Bathroom Scales	1	—
Fracture Board	1	—

Home and Domestic Helps—1956.

During the year 1956, 640 applications were received.

Details are as follows :—

	<i>No. of applications received.</i>	<i>No. of cases attended.</i>	<i>Assessed at</i>			<i>No. of applications withdrawn.</i>	<i>Assessed at</i>	
			<i>Full Fee.</i>	<i>Reduced Fee.</i>	<i>Free.</i>		<i>Full Fee.</i>	<i>Reduced Fee.</i>
Home Helps—Maternity ...	21	14	6	8	—	7	4	3
Domestic Helps—								
Illness	42	33	21	12	—	9	8	1
Tuberculosis	10	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
Aged and Blind ...	567	561	31	530	—	6	3	3
TOTAL	640	618	58	560	—	22	15	7

The detailed comparison for the years 1952–1956 is as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Applications Received (inc. old cases).</i>	<i>Applications Withdrawn.</i>	<i>Full Fee Charged.</i>	<i>Reduced Fee Charged.</i>	<i>No Fee Charged.</i>	<i>Home Helps Employed.</i>	<i>Attendances Made.</i>
1952	656	31	78	538	9	75	19,027
1953	691	48	101	540	2	85	20,313
1954	775	31	98	641	5	98	23,721
1955	775	53	92	625	5	81	22,909
1956	640	22	58	560	—	79	19,873

The number of three-hourly attendances made by the Home Helps during the year was 19,873, and 2,016 visits were made by the Supervisor and Assistant. Help is sent into approximately 460 homes each week.

During the past year there has been a decline in the number of applications for the Service. This is due to a considerable reduction in the demand from the Hospitals, and not so much illness among the older people. Nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that all sections of the public have been adequately catered for.

The aged and problem families are still our main difficulty, particularly the people who allow their homes to get into an extremely dirty condition before applying for help. In some instances they are in a state beyond the duties of a Home Help, and which no woman could reasonably be expected to clean.

Re-shuffling of Helps is frequently necessary, although in some cases this is not kindly accepted because the old people get attached to their particular Help, and they in turn get used to the work they are usually expected to do.

All cases are reviewed periodically to establish if more or less help is warranted. The essential part of an Organiser's task is to balance the demand against the actual need. Some people expect more than their cases warrant, and very often young families take the view that their parents are the responsibility of the State and not themselves ; this opinion has to be modified.

In spite of many enquiries for maternity cases, there is very little change. Quite often people are able to arrange with a neighbour at a lower cost.

The tuberculosis patients have also benefited by the Service with having excellent help to enable them to rest and be free from the worry of house-work.

Cremation.

The Corporation Crematorium at Markeaton was opened on the 3rd May, 1956, and during the period to 31st December 711 cremations were carried out. The Medical Officer of Health was appointed as Medical Referee, with the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and a Senior Assistant Medical Officer acting as Deputy Medical Referees.

Of the total number of cremations, 296 were in respect of persons who resided in the Borough and 415 in respect of persons from other areas.

Epileptics and Spastics.

Incidence :—

YEAR.						EPILEPTICS.		SPASTICS.	
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1952	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
1953	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	3
1954	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	4	3
1955	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	4
1956	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Total number of cases in the Borough (age 0—15 years) known to the Medical Officer of Health at 31/12/56...						*7	3	*15	11

* One Male included who is both Spastic and Epileptic.

It is not possible to give the precise number of persons suffering from epilepsy and cerebral palsy but, having regard to the information contained in Ministry of Health Circular 26/53, it is estimated that there may be up to 28 epileptics and possibly up to 50 spastics over the age of 15 years in the Borough. Other known details as at 31/12/56 are as follows:—

Spastics.

Awaiting admission to special home	...	...	...	1 male.
Blind spastic	...	...	...	1 female.

Partially Sighted Spastics.

One schoolgirl, 13 years old.

One boy, 6 years old.

Epileptics.

Maintained in colonies	...	...	...	5 males, 2 females.
Awaiting admission to colonies	...	...	...	1 female.
Maintained in Part III accommodation provided by the Council	...	...	...	1 male, 5 females.

Briefly, the facilities available under the local health services for the area are as follows:—

Diagnosis, treatment and assessment are available from general practitioners and hospitals. Children under 15 automatically come to the notice of the School Health Service, and this Service maintains close supervision over the cases and, where necessary, contacts general practitioners and the hospitals in cases of difficulty. Furthermore, there is a local arrangement whereby the School Health Service contacts the Welfare Department at least 12 months before the child reaches the age of 16 years, so that the Welfare Department is brought into the picture at an early age. Responsibility for the liaison between the School Health Service and the Welfare Department has been given to the Senior School Medical Officer, and this arrangement appears to be working quite satisfactorily. The main difficulty with the spastics lies in accommodation, and at the time of writing plans are afoot to see whether a small unit can be provided for those spastic children capable of benefiting from treatment and education.

There is excellent co-operation between the School Health Service and the pediatric services of the hospitals.

Blind Welfare.

The following information is supplied by Mr. L. W. Horton, Chief Executive Officer, Welfare Department.

Number of blind persons on register during 1955	...	...	...	257
New patients added to register during 1956	...	...	...	37
Transfers into the Borough from other areas	...	...	...	5
				—
Number of blind persons reported as having died	...	...	...	17
Transfers out of the Borough to other areas	...	...	...	5
				—
Number of blind persons on register during 1956	...	...	...	277
Number of children of school age included in above	...	...	...	2
Number of partially sighted persons on register during 1956	...	...	...	59

Details of blind persons on register are as follows :—

Age Periods of Registered Blind Persons.

Age.	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	11-	16-	21-	31-	40-	50-	60-	65-	70+	Total.
M.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4	4	8	14	10	11	68	122
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	9	11	10	17	98	155
TOTAL	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	6	10	17	25	20	28	166	277

Age at Onset of Blindness.

Age.	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	11-	16-	21-	31-	40-	50-	60-	65-	70+	Un-known	Total.
M.	11	—	1	1	—	4	2	3	8	5	10	14	9	8	46	—	122
F.	14	—	—	—	—	9	4	1	2	3	14	18	15	12	63	—	155
TOTAL	25	—	1	1	—	13	6	4	10	8	24	32	24	20	109	—	277

Children, Age under 16.

	Under 2.		Age 2—4.		Age 5—15.								TOTAL.						
	Resident in /at		Educable.	In- educable.	Educable.				Ineducable.										
	Sunshine or Residential Homes.	Home or Elsewhere.			Attending Nursery Schools or in Residential Homes.	At Home or Elsewhere.	In Mental Hospitals or M.D. Institutions.	At Home or Elsewhere.	Attending Schools.		Not at School.			In Mental Hospitals or M.D. Institutions.	At Home or elsewhere.				
									Blind but no other Defects.	Blind with other Defects.	Blind but no other Defects.	Blind with other Defects.			Blind.	Blind with multiple Defects.	Blind.	Blind with multiple Defects.	
F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	

Education, Training and Employment. Age Periods, 16 years and upwards.

	Employed.					Under-going Training.		Unemployed.									(n)	(o)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	GRAND TOTAL.	No. of Persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1916.	No. of Persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1916.		
	In Workshops for the Blind.	As Approved Home Workers.	All Others not included in either (a) or (b).	TOTAL EMPLOYED.	No. of Women over 60 and Men over 65 who are employed included in (d).	For Sheltered Employment.	For Open Employment.	Trained but unemployed.	No Training but Trainable	No Training	Not available for employment.	Not Capable of Work.	Not Employed over 65.					
M.	—	—	20	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	78	120	18	138		
F.	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	16	115	154	—	—		
TOTAL	—	—	25	25	1	—	—	—	—	1	29	26	193	274	18	292		

Occupations of Employed Blind Persons.

	<i>Basket Workers.</i>	<i>Clerks and Typists.</i>	<i>Newsagent.</i>	<i>Factory Operatives.</i>	<i>Massage and Physio-Therapy.</i>	<i>Newsvendors.</i>	<i>Piano Tuners.</i>	<i>Packers.</i>	<i>Telephone Operators.</i>	<i>Other Open Employment.</i>	<i>Gardener.</i>	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Within Workshops for the Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Approved Home Workers Schemes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others not Pastime Workers ...	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	16	1	—	25
TOTAL	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	16	1	—	25

Physically and Mentally Defective and Mentally Disordered—All Ages.

	(a) <i>Mentally Disordered.</i>	(b) <i>Mentally Defective.</i>	(c) <i>Physically Defective.</i>	(d) <i>Deaf without Speech.</i>	(e) <i>Deaf with Speech.</i>	(f) <i>Hard of Hearing.</i>	<i>Not included in (a) to (f) but combination of :—</i>				<i>TOTAL.</i>
							<i>(b),(c) and (f)</i>	<i>(a) and (c)</i>	<i>(a) and (e)</i>	<i>(a) and (f)</i>	
M. ...	3	1	8	—	—	10	—	1	1	1	25
F. ...	5	—	17	—	3	16	—	—	1	—	42
TOTAL ...	8	1	25	—	3	26	—	1	2	1	67

Blind Persons age 16 and upwards—resident in

	<i>Residential Accommodation provided under Part III of the 1948 Act, viz. : Section 21.</i>		<i>Other Residential Homes.</i>	<i>Mental Hospitals.</i>	<i>Mental Deficiency Institutions</i>	<i>Chronic Wards of Hospitals.</i>
	<i>Homes for the Blind.</i>	<i>Other Homes.</i>				
M. ...	—	13	—	5	—	5
F. ...	—	6	1	6	—	6
TOTAL ...	—	19	1	11	—	11

Miscellaneous Information—Number of

Social Centres	1
Handicraft Classes	2
Special Classes and Socials for the Deaf-Blind ...	—
Persons newly employed in open industry during the year	1
Persons discharged from open industry during the year	—
St. Dunstaners	6

Blind Persons Registered as New Cases (not transfers) during the Year— Age Periods.

	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	11-	16-	21-	31-	40-	50-	60-	65-	70+	Total.
M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	14	17
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	15	20
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	29	37

**Blind Persons Registered as New Cases (not transfers) during the Year –
Age at Onset of Blindness.**

	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	11-	16-	21-	31-	40-	50-	60-	65-	75+	Total
M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	14	17
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	13	20
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	3	27	37

The Local Authority employs three visitors and teachers of the blind, all holding the qualifications of the Association of Colleges for Teachers of the Blind.

Every effort is made to discover and assist any new cases of blindness. Home visiting and practical help is given to all blind persons known to us and residing within the Borough. Social amenities are made known and used whenever possible. Extra attention is given to the deaf-blind and any who may be suffering from some other form of handicap the nature of which is such as to increase the disability of blindness. For a small charge a home help is provided where necessary. Arrangements are also made for the provision, licensing and maintenance of wireless sets, and also the provision of dog licences and omnibus passes.

Each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon is devoted to work at the Social Centre, Guildhall, Market Place, where instruction is given in pastime occupations, or a game of dominoes, cards or draughts may be enjoyed.

The additional room at the Centre is light and warm and contains a number of easy chairs. Here, with this added comfort, our older people spend many happy hours, and on Thursday afternoons a reader, kindly recruited by the W.V.S., comes along to give a short session of interesting stories. An instruction class in Old Tyme Dancing is held on alternate Thursdays.

Teaching of the following subjects and handicrafts is carried out by the staff: Braille reading and writing, Moon reading, sea-grass seating, rush seating, cane seating, rug making, hand knitting, bead work, chain ball craft, etc.

Theatre parties and amateur shows are arranged throughout the year. Motor coach outings are arranged throughout the summer. The two most important events of the year are the annual outing and Christmas party which are provided by the Local Authority.

A new introduction to the Welfare Scheme is the provision for an annual summer holiday of one week, which is taken collectively and under the supervision of the Blind Welfare staff. In this way much pleasure has been given to many people who would otherwise never have left their home town, and as half the cost is borne by the Welfare Committee and the other half by the blind person, the charge is definitely within the reach of all concerned.

Another additional service for the blind takes the form of a monthly Chiropody Clinic, which is held at our Social Centre on the chosen day from 9.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m. The Chiropodist attending allows approximately half an hour for each patient, and the sessions are always fully booked. A charge of 3/6 per person covers any treatment that may be considered necessary at the time of appointment.

Registration of blind persons is carried out through the medium of a private Eye Clinic, which is arranged once monthly in conjunction with the Ophthalmologist, and which is in accordance with the Ministry of Health requirements, Form B.D. 8 being completed in all cases. In the case of bedridden patients, and others so physically handicapped as to be unable to attend the clinic in person, arrangements are made for the Ophthalmologist to visit them in their homes.

Records are now kept of all observation cases, i.e., persons likely to go blind within the next four years following the date of examination.

The many demands in the field of Blind Welfare seem to be ever increasing and some of our duties must be left with seemingly insufficient attention, but we are, nevertheless, happy to report that despite the many office and routine tasks which must be carried out, we were able to make a large number of visits. These include visits to blind persons in their homes, visits to various hospitals, and numerous appointments with doctors and dentists on behalf of blind persons.

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Cases.

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability.			
	Cataract.	Glaucoma.	Retrolental Fibroplasia.	Other.
(a) No treatment :—21 	6	—	—	15
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) :—32 	6	6	—	20
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment 	—	6	—	13

Section 47, National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

No cases were admitted to Manor Hospital under this Section.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Mr. A. Connor, Transport Manager, reports as follows :—

Use of Service.

The total number of calls shows very little difference from last year's, but there have been more out-patients from within the Borough and fewer persons carried outside the Borough for other Authorities ; this has resulted in a decrease of 1.8% in mileage.

Vehicles.

Repairs and maintenance have again been carried out by the Transport Department's central workshops, and during the year a second large-capacity body has been built on an Austin chassis and brought into service. The present fleet consists of eight ambulances and five sitting-case vehicles, including two dual-purpose type.

Personnel.

There has been no change in the total establishment, which consists of a Deputy Ambulance Officer, four shift leaders and 23 driver/attendants. Administrative work is done in the offices of the Transport Department.

Patients Carried.

				<i>Ambulance.</i>	<i>Sitting.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Emergency calls	...	...	...	1,238	161	1,399
Other cases	...	...	...	21,097	24,883	45,980
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				22,335	25,044	47,379
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Mileage.

	<i>Ambulance.</i>	<i>Sitting.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
With patients	85,321	89,802	175,123
Midwifery apparatus	164	1,711	1,875
Other journeys (inc. fruitless) ...	1,603	2,590	4,193
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	87,088	94,103	181,191
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Co-operation, etc.

Hospitals, doctors, the railway authorities and other ambulance services continued to give ready assistance, and it was possible to arrange public transport for 118 persons travelling to distant points. Conveyance was, of course, provided to and from terminals, and attendants for the journey when necessary.

X.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND FOOD INSPECTION.

BY

MR. S. PRIME, CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

HOUSING.

The year under review saw the recommencement in some earnest of slum clearance following the submission of the proposals to the Minister of Housing and Local Government which were required by Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

The shortage of Public Health Inspectors in Derby—there are five vacancies out of a normal establishment of 11—has had the disastrous effect of curtailing the number of houses which could otherwise have been represented to the Health Committee as being unfit for human habitation either individually or in clearance areas. Only 86 houses were dealt with under section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, 48 under section 25 and five under section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953. This number is far too few having regard to the fact that there are more than 1,500 houses in the Borough which are totally unfit for human habitation, quite apart from some thousands of sub-standard houses which can and should be brought up to a reasonable standard of fitness not only to provide decent healthy living accommodation, but also as a matter of both national and local financial economy. Unless the present slow rate of demolition is speeded up, many families will be compelled to tolerate a miserable existence in these wretched places for a long time to come, and, moreover, unless a scheme for reconditioning sub-standard houses is set on foot very soon, many more houses will fall into a state of deterioration beyond repair and ultimate unfitness.

The houses dealt with under section 25 were sub-divided into three clearance areas. The Council decided to acquire the lands by agreement, but after several weeks of fruitless negotiations, the Council had to eventually make a Compulsory Purchase Order. One objection was made in respect of the "pink lands" and several representations were made to the Minister concerning the payment of well maintained grants. A public inquiry was held, and the Minister confirmed the Compulsory Purchase Order in its entirety in February following the year under review.

Although the clearance areas were originally made by the Council on the 1st February and the Compulsory Purchase Order resolution on the 4th July, it was not possible to hold the public inquiry until the 7th November and, as already mentioned, the confirmation was not received until February of 1957. I mention this time-table to show that the task of moving people from the slums to new houses cannot be performed overnight. It is hoped, however, that such delays between the declaration of the clearance area and the making of the appropriate order will in future be minimised. The remaining delays are, of course, outside the control of the Council.

In addition to these operations, the detailed inspection of another large area containing some 147 houses, including 16 used wholly or partly for business premises was also completed towards the end of the year, although the actual clearance areas were not declared until early in the new year.

A total of 480 enquiries regarding the effect of our demolition proposals were made during the year by people interested in the purchase of property. This ancillary work has undoubtedly proved a useful service to many tenants contemplating buying a house for their own occupation, although I must say it has taken up a great deal more of our time than expected.

The effect of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, so far as increased rents and applications for certificates of disrepair are concerned, seems to have fizzled out completely; only six certificates of disrepair were granted and nine revoked during the year.

Housing Act, 1936, Section 25.

Number of areas submitted to Ministry	...	...	...	...	3
Number of houses affected	...	...	...	...	48
Number of families re-housed	...	...	...	...	2

Housing Act, 1936, Section 11.

Number of dwelling houses for which Official Representations were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Number of houses for which Demolition Orders were served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Number of families re-housed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Number of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, Section 10.

Number of dwelling houses for which Official Representations were made	5
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

Number of houses for which Closing Orders were served ...	5
-----------------------------------------------------------	---

The following information is supplied by Mr. J. P. Moyle, Estates and Housing Director :—

(a) Number of houses owned by the Local Authority on a weekly rental 13,337

Being purchased on the instalment system —

(b) 1. Held under Part III of the Housing Act, 1925 ... 11,015

2. Held under Parts I and II of the Housing Act, 1925... 1,282

3. Held under other powers—Housing Act, 1919 ... 709

Housing Act, 1923 ... 187

Other Acts, Non-Assisted ... 144

(c) Houses built in the last two years :—

1. Held under Part III of the Housing Act, 1925—

Built during 1955 ... 766

Built during 1956 ... 502

2. Held under Parts I and II of the Housing Act, 1925—

Built during 1955 ... —

Built during 1956 ... 34

3. Held under other powers —

Number of New Houses erected during the Year 1956.

(a) Total including numbers given separately at (b) :—

1. By the Local Authority 536

2. By other Local Authorities N.A.

3. By other bodies and persons 59

(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :—

1. By the Local Authority 536

(a) For the purpose of Parts I and II of the Act of 1925 34

(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925 ... 502

(c) For other purposes —

2. By other bodies or persons —

Houses Allocated during the Year for the following purposes.

Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Town Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES.

The Department received 1,317 complaints during the year, chiefly relating to housing disrepair.

4,495 visits and inspections were made and particulars of the work that has been carried out in compliance with Preliminary and Statutory Notices under the provisions of the Public Health Act are contained in the following table :—

Dwelling Houses.

Roofs	...	...	Stripped and re-slatted	...	...	...	...	15
			Repaired	...	...	...	...	138
Chimney stacks	...		Rebuilt	...	...	...	...	8
			Repaired	...	...	...	...	15
			Pots renewed...	...	...	...	...	20
Eavesgutters	...		Renewed	...	...	...	...	25
			Repaired	...	...	...	...	53
Rainwater pipes	...		Provided	...	...	...	...	3
			Renewed	...	...	...	...	17
			Repaired	...	...	...	...	25
Walls	...	...	Repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Plaster	...		Ceilings renewed	...	...	...	...	6
			Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	35
			Walls plastered	...	...	...	...	32
Floors	...		Relaid	...	...	...	...	1
			Repaired	...	...	...	...	19
Stairs	...	...	Repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Firegrates	...		Renewed	...	...	...	...	16
			Repaired	...	...	...	...	8
			Domestic smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	9

Windows	...	...	Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	7
			Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
			Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	63
Doors	...	...	Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water supply	...	...	Fittings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	20
Sinks	...	...	Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Waste pipes...	...	...	Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	6
			Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains	...	...	Provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
			Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	10
			Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	18
			Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	259
			Manholes provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
			Soil pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	7
			Soil pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
			Ventilation shafts renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
			Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	...	...	14
Water closets	...	...	Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	12
			W.C. structures repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
			Fittings renewed	...	...	...	...	...	89
			Fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	134
Paving	...	...	Yard surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of rooms registered for sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Number of lodgers provided for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following offensive trades are carried on in the Borough :—

Fat Extractor	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melter	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scraper...	...	...	...	...	1
Rag and Bone Dealer	...	...	...	...	4
Soap Boiler	...	...	...	...	1
Tripe Boiler...	...	...	...	...	2

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Only a very limited amount of time has been given to atmospheric pollution, and it has again been impossible to make any routine smoke observations owing to the still decreasing number in our staff of Public Health Inspectors. However, further progress has been made during the year in the redevelopment plan of the largest foundry in the Borough.

The low buildings of the old foundry have now been demolished and a new light, airy, steel pre-fabricated building has been erected in its place. The melting furnaces will be electrically heated and the newest equipment will be installed for washing and cleaning the furnace fumes. It is expected that the plant will be put into operation towards the end of 1957 unless any unforeseen delays arise. Two existing pulverised coal-fired annealing ovens have also been converted to oil-firing for experimental purposes, but unfortunately the Suez crisis oil shortage has caused a temporary postponement of this experiment.

At another large works the installation of new oil-fired boilers has also been completed. These are fitted with all essential meters and recording equipment to ensure maximum efficiency and smokeless combustion.

Although no routine work has been done, a number of complaints of excessive smoke emissions have been investigated. The principal factors found in these complaints of smoke production were careless irregular stoking and the firing of boilers beyond their capacity. These offending chimneys have been the subject of discussions with the managements of the firms concerned, and with their co-operation the problems will be dealt with either by installing automatic firing plants or increasing the boiler capacity.

The new Clean Air Act is now in operation, and I would like to take this opportunity of stating that its provisions cannot be implemented, nor can the advancement of clean air be furthered, unless we can fill the present vacancies on the Public Health Inspectors' staff.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

There are 625 mechanical and 66 non-mechanical factories, including bakhouses, at present on the Register.

A summary of the particulars in compliance with Section 128 of the Factories Act, 1937, is shown in the following tables:—

Inspections.—Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Factories without mechanical power	—	—	—
Factories with mechanical power	19	5	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises)...	—	—	—
TOTAL	19	5	—

Defects Found.

Particulars	Number of Defects				Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) insufficient	3	3	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	2	—
(c) not separate for sexes... ..	—	—	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	—	5	—

SEWERAGE.

The following information is supplied by Mr. M. L. Francis, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

New Sewers laid during the year.

Broadway Estate (Messrs. Kirkland Ltd.):

9" Combined Sewer	103 yards.
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------

Hilltop Estate, Stenson Road :

6" Foul Sewer	123	...
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

6" and 9" Surface Water Sewers	115	..
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Leamington Close :

6" Foul Sewer	198	..
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

6" Surface Water Sewer	250	..
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Mackworth Estate :

9" Foul Sewer	165	..
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

6" and 9" Surface Water Sewers	248	..
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Manor Road Estate :

9" Combined Sewer	37	...
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

6" Foul Sewer	120	..
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

6" Surface Water Sewer	120	...
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Osmaston Park Industrial Estate :

9" Foul Sewer	315	..
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

9" to 24" Surface Water Sewers	862	..
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Raynesway—Factory Sites Development :

6" to 27" Surface Water Sewers	173	..
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Sinfin Relief Sewer :

9" to 12" Surface Water Sewers	18½	„
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The Close, Arlington Road :

6" Foul Sewer	104	..
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

6" Surface Water Sewer	104	..
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Victoria Street :

18" Surface Water Sewer connecting Markeaton Brook Culvert to Flood Relief Culvert	...	10	..
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	----	----

Manholes constructed during the year.

Broadway Estate (Messrs. Kirkland Ltd.)	...	...	4
Hilltop Estate, Stenson Road :			
Foul Water	...	...	3
Surface Water	...	...	3
Kedleston Road (adjoining New Technical College)	...	1	
Leamington Close :			
Foul Water	...	...	5
Surface Water	...	...	5
Mackworth Estate :			
Foul Water	...	...	4
Surface Water	...	...	6
Manor Road Estate :			
Combined	...	...	1
Foul Water	...	...	2
Surface Water	...	...	2
Osmaston Park Industrial Estate :			
Foul Water	...	...	5
Surface Water	...	...	17
Raynesway—Factory Sites Development :			
Surface Water	...	...	3
Sinfin Relief Sewer :			
Surface Water	...	...	1
The Close, Arlington Road :			
Combined	...	...	1
			2 (Double).

Sewers cleaned out during the year.

The total length of sewers cleaned out represents 1,434 yards.

WATER SUPPLY.

The following information is supplied by Mr. I. G. Edwards, Water Engineer :—

The water supplied to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Regular examination is made of the raw water and of the water going into supply. As all water is treated, the majority of samples are taken after treatment. A total of 460 bacteriological, 79 chemical and 292 pH and hardness samples were taken, both at the Works and from various points in the area of supply. The results of a chemical analysis are attached hereto.

Only that proportion of the supply obtained from the Derwent Valley Water Board is liable to plumbo-solvent action. Under the Derwent Valley Water Act, 1899, water supplied by the Board is required to be treated by them for the prevention of such action before the water is delivered to any of the constituent undertakings.

All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.

There is no record of the proportion of dwelling houses supplied by means of standpipes, but the figure is negligible, and it can be said that substantially the whole of the dwelling houses, of which there are 43,330 in the Borough, are supplied with water by the Undertaking.

Example of recent chemical analysis of water supplied to the area.

pH Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.05
									<i>Parts per Million.</i>
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
Free and Saline Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.04
Nitrogen as Nitrites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very faint trace.
Nitrogen as Nitrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.59
Hardness—Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
—Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
—Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Oxygen in Solution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Metals—Iron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Iron less than 0.05
Available Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

(Signed) R. W. SUTTON,

Borough Analyst.

Supply.

Number of gallons of water supplied to Derby Water	
Area from Public Supply	3,529,167,000
Number of gallons per day per head of population ...	47.33
Percentage of total quantity from Derwent Valley Supply	70%

Used during the year.

	<i>Gallons.</i>
Sewer flushing	28,550
Street watering	356,592
Steam rolling	22,000

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The following information is supplied by Mr. A. Connor, Director of Public Cleansing.

Refuse Collection.

House and Trade Refuse collected	38,609 tons.
Nightsoil	10 „
Trade Refuse delivered by tradesmen	14,093 „
	<hr/>
Total	52,712 tons.
	<hr/>

Refuse Disposal.

Refuse Disposal Works	17,202 tons.
Controlled Tipping—Alvaston Tip	35,510 „
	<hr/>
Total	52,712 tons.
	<hr/>

Extracted from Refuse and Sold.

Tins	537 tons.	Textiles	106 tons.
Iron	31 „	Cinders	658 „
Waste Paper	696 „	Food Waste (Raw)	80 „

Moveable Ashbins provided.

Housing Committee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,534
Private Owners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402
Total							<hr/> 1,936 <hr/>
Number of cats, dogs, etc., disposed of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,924

Power Vehicles utilised for Cleansing Purposes.

1. Collection of Refuse and Salvage ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
2. Street Cleansing and Watering :—						
Petrol Motor ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mechanical Gully Emptiers ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Street Sweepers and Sweeper-collectors	...	...	...	...	...	4
Street Washing Machine ...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Rodent Control.

The organisation and procedure in dealing with the destruction of rats and mice was similar to that of previous years.

There were 566 infestations dealt with at dwelling houses, 206 at business premises and 73 at Corporation properties (including schools, wholesale and retail markets, refuse disposal works, refuse tips and sewage disposal works), making a total of 845 infestations, which is 29 less than last year. In carrying out preliminary investigations, test-baiting, poison treatment and post-baiting to deal with these infestations, 8,266 visits were made by the rodent control staff. In addition to this work, 29 groups of buildings were also surveyed and treated for infestations.

To ensure, wherever possible, that treatment is thoroughly effective, no effort is spared to trace the source of infestation, and in this respect it is pleasing to record that owners and occupiers of properties have always given us their willing co-operation, consequently the whole of our administrative duties have been entirely informal.

Occupiers of business premises are charged a flat rate of 6/- per hour for treating infestations : this includes travel, time and materials, and, where a block treatment of a number of premises is carried out, the cost is apportioned between the occupiers on the basis of the approximate extent of the individual businesses. The total amount charged to business premises for work done during the year and recoverable by the Corporation was £718 17s. 6d. A charge for treating private dwelling houses is only made when the infestation is brought about by neglect on the part of the occupier.

The half-yearly maintenance treatment of the Borough sewerage system was also carried out. In these control measures, manholes are pre-baited, and where the bait is taken poison bait is laid. The bait and poisons used are sausage rusk and zinc phosphide, bread mash and arsenious oxide. The culverts under the town centre were also similarly treated.

The following tables show the result of the work :—

Maintenance Treatment No. 1				Maintenance Treatment No. 2															
Test Baiting	Number of Manholes	Test Bait Results	Number of Manholes						Number of Manholes										
			Prebaited	1st day			2nd day			Prebaited	1st day			2nd day					
				Complete take	Partial take	No take	Complete take	Partial take	No take		Complete take	Partial take	No take	Complete take	Partial take	No take			

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The number of animals slaughtered for human consumption within the Borough shows an increase of some 4,000 head over 1955 and, with easier markets in all animals except pigs, a very high quality has been maintained. This is particularly reflected in a decrease of 1,000 in the number of cows slaughtered, with a corresponding increase of 2,000 in clean cattle.

There are no significant changes in disease statistics. There is an increase of 1.5% in cattle (excluding cows) affected with Tuberculosis, for which there is no obvious reason, but it is an interesting reflection that animals reacting to the Tuberculin Test may still be marketed.

The condition of particular interest at the present time is that known as *Cysticercus Bovis* or Bovine Cysticercosis, and the experience of the Meat Inspectors, particularly during the latter half of the year, has indicated an increase in the incidence of this disease. The findings at other large slaughtering centres show a similar state of affairs. The fact that informed opinion agrees that the only stage at which this condition can at present be successfully attacked is in the slaughterhouse, merely serves to underline the necessity for a comprehensive Meat Inspection service under optimum conditions.

Carcases Inspected and Carcases Condemned during 1956.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
Number Killed	9,477	2,612	2,190	25,612	40,841
Number Inspected	9,477	2,612	2,190	25,612	40,841
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis :</i>					
Whole carcases condemned ..	2	6	11	15	13
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1,808	375	3	442	601
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	19.1	14.68	0.64	1.72	1.47
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcases condemned ..	20	17	9	—	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1,227	625	6	—	1,308
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	13.15	24.6	0.68	—	3.22

Animals Slaughtered under Government Orders.

	<i>Bulls.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Steers.</i>	<i>Heifers.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950	2	68	1	6	4	81
Tuberculosis Order, 1938	—	5	—	—	—	5

**Classification of Diseases other than Tuberculosis in whole carcasses and parts
of carcasses condemned.**

Cattle.

	<i>Totally Condemned.</i>		<i>Part Condemned.</i>	
	<i>Cattle excluding Cows.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Cattle excluding Cows.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>
Abnormal Odour	1	—	—	—
Abscesses and Abscess Adhesions	—	—	4	2
Bone Taint	—	—	2	—
Degeneration	—	1	—	—
Emaciation Associated with Johnes Disease..	—	1	—	—
Infiltrations	—	—	1	—
Injury and Bruising	—	1	27	2
Oedema, General	—	2	—	—
Pericarditis, Acute Septic	—	1	—	—
Pyæmia	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	6	34	4

Sheep.

	<i>Totally Condemned.</i>	<i>Part Condemned.</i>
Oedema, General or with Emaciation ..	14	5
Infiltrations	—	1
Leukæmia.. .. .	1	—
Suppurative Articulation	—	1
Injury and Bruising	—	4
Abscess Adhesions	—	6
Arthritis	—	5
TOTALS.. .. .	15	22

Pigs.

	<i>Totally Condemned.</i>	<i>Part Condemned.</i>
Moribund	3	—
Erysipelas	1	—
Erythema	—	2
Oedema, General or with Emaciation ..	3	—
Jaundice	1	—
Infiltrations	—	1
Peritonitis	—	1
Incipient Putrefaction	2	—
Extensive Suppurative Injuries	2	—
Abscesses and Abscess Adhesions	—	8
Arthritis	—	16
Pneumonia, Suppurative	1	3
Injury and Bruising	—	20
Urticaria	—	3
TOTALS	13	54

Calves.

	<i>Totally Condemned.</i>	<i>Part Condemned.</i>
Malformations	1	—
Immaturity	5	—
Moribund	2	—
Emaciation	1	—
Joint-ill	2	—
TOTALS	11	—

Cysticercus Bovis.

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Viable ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	3	11
Degenerate	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	—	4	14	34
TOTALS ..	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	5	4	2	5	17	45

If the number of carcasses found to be affected with *Cysticercus Bovis* is expressed as a percentage of all cattle slaughtered during the year, the average becomes 0.37 per cent.

Weight of Meat Condemned.

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Beef	16	3	0	5
Mutton	—	7	1	14
Pork	2	1	2	25
Veal	—	6	2	26
Offal	42	9	2	7
Imported Meat	—	1	1	25
TOTAL	61	9	3	18

All condemned meat and offal is processed for industrial purposes at local premises.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 to 1954.**LICENSED SLAUGHTERMEN.**

New licences granted for 1956	...	...	...	12
Licences renewed for 1956	...	...	...	72
Licensed in operation at end of the year	...	...	...	84

GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION.

The wholesale provision stores and the wholesale fish and fruit markets have been regularly inspected throughout the year. The following statement shows the foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption.

				<i>Quantity.</i>			
				<i>Tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Apples	—	8	0	24
Bacon	—	7	0	11
Biscuits	—	—	3	6
Butter	—	1	1	3
Cake Mix	—	—	—	13
Cheese	—	8	3	16
Cherries	—	—	3	24
Chocolate	—	—	—	18
Confectionery	—	—	—	13
Cooked Meat	—	6	1	13
Corned Beef	—	—	—	24
Crabs	—	—	2	0
Cucumbers	—	—	—	24
Frozen Egg	—	1	1	16
Fish	—	1	0	16
Imported Offal	—	—	2	1
Jellied Veal	—	—	—	18
Margarine	—	—	1	12
Meat Pies (40 in number)	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Items	—	—	3	21
Pears	—	1	3	4
Peas	—	1	2	17
Pork Pie..	—	—	—	21
Sausage & Sausage Meat	—	2	2	0
Tongue	—	—	—	12
Canned Foods	3,930	cans.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Inspection of Food Premises.

The number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food under section 11 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows :—

Number of premises on Register at end of year	...	...	91
Number of premises registered during the year	...	...	1
Number of premises closed during the year	...	...	Nil

The past year has left me with a feeling of personal dissatisfaction with the negligible amount of work the Department has been able to do in the field of food hygiene. Our whole endeavour to promote and maintain the highest standard of food hygiene in our catering establishments, canteens and shops has been utterly thwarted by the shortage of staff, and to have to report again that it has been impossible to carry out any regular routine inspection is, to say the least, most depressing. As a matter of fact, the

majority of food premises have not been visited at all ; only those have been visited as the need arose in everyday matters where the usual requests were made to inspect doubtful food, or to make investigations in reported cases of suspected food infection, or perhaps to discuss and approve structural alterations. Any feeling of satisfaction that the town has survived the year free from any, or little, food infection while at the same time no proper public health routine supervision has been exercised, would be utterly false, and such a position can only be looked upon as one of good fortune. It is, of course, freely recognised and appreciated that the standard of many of the food premises in the town is most commendable, but on the other hand there is always the fear that the hygienic conditions of certain other premises are bound to deteriorate unless they are regularly visited and inspected.

On the 1st January, 1956, the new Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, came into operation and were heralded with considerable press publicity. This new legislation aroused much interest throughout the local food trades organisations, and the Derby Grocers' Association, the Derby and District Master Butchers' Association and the Market Traders' Federation asked us to meet their members to explain and discuss with them the requirements of the new Regulations and the various difficulties and problems which were bound to arise. Whilst this was very stimulating so far as it went, one cannot help feeling that to a large extent these meetings are only attended by those members of the trade who already have a profound interest in hygienic food handling, while those people whose present standard leaves much to be desired and who are actually affected by new legislation cannot be bothered to attend. The frustrating feature of this is that with our present shortage of staff these slovenly food handlers who can only be educated on the spot are still indifferent to the requirements of the new regulations and the standard of food hygiene the public have a right to expect.

On the credit side, however, regular analytical and bacteriological examination of the milk supply has been maintained throughout the year, though, here again, not quite so frequently as one would like. Nevertheless, the excellent results of the prescribed tests as listed in the following table give general satisfaction all round, and they reflect most favourably on the management of the dairies in the Borough. Complaints concerning milk were negligible during the year, and one is happy to report that the milk trade in Derby has achieved a very high standard both in quality and general service to the public.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

The following are the details of the tests which have been carried out during the year.

Designation of Milk.	Number of Samples taken and Results.						
	Phosphatase.		Methylene Blue.			Turbidity.	
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Not carried out owing to shade temperature exceeding 65° F.	Passed.	Failed.
Pasteurised... ..	64	—	57	—	7	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	42	—	38	—	4	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Tuberculin Tested...	—	—	32	1	—	—	—

Tubercle Bacilli Biological Tests.

Thirty-two samples of milk were submitted to the laboratory for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli and all were found to be tubercle free.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949-1954.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949-1954.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949-1953.

Summary of Registrations and Licences issued under the above Regulations.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1954.

Number of distributors on register year ending 1956	...	...	54
Number of dairy premises on register year ending 1956	...	...	7

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954.

T.T. Milk—Dealers Licences Issued	...	...	...	42
Dealers (Supplementary) Licences Issued	...	...	...	9

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-1953.

Pasteurised Milk—Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licences Issued	...	...	3
Dealers Licences Issued	...	...	129
Dealers (Supplementary) Licences Issued	...	...	8
Sterilised Milk—Dealers Licences Issued	...	...	32
Dealers (Supplementary) Licences Issued	...	...	5

ICE CREAM.

The number of premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of Ice Cream under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows :—

Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale during the year	... .. Nil
Number of premises registered for sale only during the year	... 34
Number of registered premises for manufacture and sale discontinued during the year	... .. Nil
Number of registered premises for sale only discontinued during the year	... .. Nil
Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale at the end of year	... .. 12
Number of premises registered for sale only at end of year	... 564

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH ANALYST.

The following is a summary of the Report of the Borough Analyst, Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

In reviewing the work under the Food and Drugs Act for the year 1956 it is appropriate to commence with a short note on the new legislation and on other papers relating to the examination of food and drugs.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The work during 1956 has been under the new Act which came into operation as from 1st January. This Act consolidates the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, and the Food and Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1954. It therefore does not contain new provisions of itself, but since the Food and Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1954, never came into force, the incorporation of the clauses of this Act in the new 1955 Act does mean that a number of important changes in the existing law have been made. Some of the changes may be summarised as follows :—

- (a) The offences of selling injurious foods or adulterated drugs have been re-defined in stricter terms. Provision is made to control the use of any substance as an ingredient in the preparation of food, or the subjection of food to any process or treatment which renders it injurious to health.

- (b) Section 6 of the 1938 Act, which was replaced during the war by the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, is again part of the permanent legislation, and extended powers are given to the Ministers to make Regulations to require, prohibit or regulate the addition of substances to foods, and to regulate the composition thereof if expedient for public health or the protection of the consumer. There is further the direction that in the exercise of their functions Ministers shall have regard to the desirability of restricting, so far as practicable, the use of substances of no nutritional value as foods or as ingredients of foods.
- (c) The details of the sampling procedure applicable to food and drugs have been modified.
- (d) The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, which also came into force on the 1st January, 1956, have been made by the Minister under Section 13 of the Act, and are the most important regulations made under public health legislation since the war. Local Sanitary Authorities are responsible for enforcing these regulations, which are designed to ensure the observation of clean practices in the handling of food.
- (e) Section 14 of the 1938 Act, which required premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, sausages, etc., to be registered by the local authority, has been amended in points of detail, and registration may be refused or cancelled in any case where there is a breach of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Report of the Food Standards Committee on Sausages.

This report, approved by the Minister for publication, was published in June. It examines the need for statutory control and recommends that regulations should be made laying down standards for the meat content of sausages. No regulations have so far been made.

The Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) Regulations, 1956.

These regulations, operative as from the 1st July, require that all milk for human consumption sold as Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey or South Devon milk, shall contain not less than 4 per cent. by weight of milk fat.

Report of the Food Standards Committee on Emulsifying and Stabilising Agents in Foods.

This report was published in July and recommends that the use of emulsifying and stabilising agents in foods should be the subject of statutory regulations. It is considered that, as in the case of anti-oxidants and colouring matters, control in the interests of the public can best be secured by specifying the substances which may be used, *i.e.* by adopting a "permitted list."

Report of the Food Standards Committee on Processed Cheese and Cheese Spread.

This report was published in August. It is the Committee's second report on this subject and it takes account of the representations made following the publication of an earlier report. The recommendations as to minimum standards to control the composition of processed cheese and cheese spread supersede those made in the previous report.

The Bread (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1956.

The Flour (Revocation) Order, 1956.

The Flour (Composition) Regulations, 1956.

These regulations implement the Government's decision to accept the main conclusion of the Panel on Composition and Nutritive Value of Flour (Cmd. 9757) published in May. They came into operation on the 30th of September, when the bread subsidy was abolished. The Flour (Composition) Regulations, which are made under the new Food and Drugs Act, 1955, provide that all flour intended for human consumption shall, on sale, contain specified amounts of iron, Vitamin B1, and nicotinic acid.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1956.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

1. During the year 1956, 356 samples were submitted under the above Act, consisting of 10 Formal samples and 346 Informal samples. This represents sampling at the rate of 2.6 per 1,000 population.
2. Of the samples submitted, 39 were classed as adulterated or below standard, as failing to comply with the Food Standards (Labelling of Food) Order, or the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.
3. The various articles are listed in Table 1, which also includes a statement of the number reported against.

TABLE 1.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Formal.</i>	<i>In- formal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adulterated or not up to standard.</i>	<i>% Adulterated.</i>
Almonds, Ground		2	2		
Barley, Pearl		1	1		
Bicarbonate of Soda		5	5		
Blanc Mange Powder		1	1		
Butter		2	2		
Cake & Pudding Mixtures ..		5	5		
Canned Foods :—					
Fruits		1	1		
Fish		1	1		
Meat		1	1		
Soup		1	1		
Vegetables & Tomatoes ..		11	11	2	
Miscellaneous—Creamed Rice..		1	1		
Cheese, Processed		2	2		
Chewing Gum		1	1		
Chocolate Cake Covering		2	2		
Christmas Pudding		4	4		
Coffee		1	1		
Coffee & Chicory Extract		5	5		
Cream, Canned or Sterilised ..		8	8		
Epsom Salts		1	1		
Essences		10	10		
Fish Paste		4	4	1	
Flavourings		2	2	2	
Flour, Self-Raising		9	9		
Food Colourings		2	2		
Fruit, Crystallised		2	2		
Fruit, Dried		3	3		
Fruit Curd		17	17		
Fruit Juice—Pure Lemon Juice ..		4	4		
Gelatine		1	1		
Golden Raising Powder		1	1		
Honey		1	1		
Jam		5	5		
Jelly Compounds		3	3		
Jelly Tablets		10	10		
Lard		2	2		
Marzipan		1	1		
Marzipan Almond Icing		1	1		
Meat Paste		3	3		
Meringue Powder		1	1		
Milk	9	92	101	16	15.8
Milk, Condensed, Skimmed ..		3	3		
Mince-meat		8	8		
Mint in Vinegar		1	1		
Mixed Fruit Pudding		1	1		
Mustard, Prepared		1	1		
Pepper		9	9		
Pickles		2	2		
Rice		1	1		
Rice, Ground		1	1		
Rum Butter		1	1		
Sago		1	1		
Salad Cream & Mayonnaise ..		3	3		
Sauce		5	5		
Sauce, Tomato		3	3		
Sausages : Beef		1	1		
Pork	1	39	40	18	45.0

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Formal.</i>	<i>In- formal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adulterated or not up to standard.</i>	<i>% Adulterated.</i>
Semolina		2	2		
Soft Drinks :—					
Cordials		2	2		
Mineral Waters		2	2		
Squashes		6	6		
Ready-to-Drink Orange Drink..		1	1		
Soft Drink Powders.. .. .		5	5		
Suet		4	4		
Sugar		1	1		
Sweets		2	2		
Tapioca		3	3		
Vanilla Sugar		1	1		
Vinegar, Malt		7	7		
TOTALS	10	346	356	39	11.0

4. Milk Samples.

Of the 101 Milk samples examined, 16 (15.8 per cent.) were classed as adulterated or below standard. Fourteen samples (13.9 per cent.) contained added water and two were deficient in fat. Further particulars are included in Table 2.

TABLE 2.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Formal or Informal.</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>
2382	Informal	6% Fat deficient	Further sample genuine.
2401	Informal	About 2% added water ..	Further sample genuine.
2402	Informal	About 3% added water ..	Formal samples taken Nos. 2425— 2428.
2404	Informal	About 8% added water ..	Further samples genuine.
2412	Informal	8% Fat deficient	Contained 3.68% Fat as against the minimum requirement of 4% for milk from Channel Island cattle.
2425	Formal	About 2% added water.	} From one supplier in course of delivery to a Dairy Co. following No. 2402. Producer cautioned.
2426	Formal	About 3% added water.	
2427	Formal	About 4% added water.	
2428	Formal	About 3% added water.	
2545	Informal	2% added water	Further samples genuine.
2564	Informal	Not less than 10% added water.	Formal samples taken Nos. 2577— 2581.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Formal or Informal.</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>
2577	Formal	Not less than 11% added water.	From same supplier in course of delivery to a Dairy Co. Fined £5, together with £12 12s. 0d. costs.
2578	Formal	Not less than 9% added water.	
2579	Formal	Not less than 10% added water.	
2580	Formal	Not less than 12% added water.	
2581	Formal	Not less than 10% added water.	

Samples deficient in Non-fatty-solids.

Twenty-four samples were deficient in non-fatty-solids (including one listed in Table 2 as deficient in fat). These deficiencies were shown in the Freezing Point test to be due to natural causes and not to the addition of water.

The average composition of all Milks examined during the year was as follows :—

Non-fatty-solids	..	8.52 per cent.
Fat	.. ..	3.71 per cent.
Total solids	.. ..	12.23 per cent.

5. Samples other than Milk.

During the year, 255 samples other than Milk were examined and 23 samples listed in Table 3 were reported against.

TABLE 3.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Formal or Informal.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>
2420	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Deficient in Meat. Preservative present without declaration.	Caution Notice.
2421	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Deficient in Meat	Caution Notice.
2424	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Deficient in Meat	Caution Notice.
2495	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Deficient in Meat. Preservative present without declaration.	Caution Notice.
2496	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Preservative present without declaration.	Caution Notice.
2498	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Preservative present without declaration.	Caution Notice.
2499	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Deficient in Meat. Preservative present without declaration.	Caution Notice.
2500	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Preservative present without declaration.	Caution Notice.
2503	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Deficient in Meat	Caution Notice.
2507	Informal	Fish Paste ..	Unsatisfactory label	Amended labels now in use.
2524	Informal	Canned Beans in Tomato Sauce.	Contained tin in excess of the 250 p.p.m. recommended for canned foods.	No further cans from this stock on sale.
2604	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Deficient in Meat	Cautioned.
2605	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Preservative present without declaration.	Cautioned.
2642	Informal	Tomato Paste ..	Contained tin in excess of the 250 p.p.m. recommended for canned foods.	Small residue of stock surrendered for destruction.
2613	Informal	Strawberry Flavouring.	Contained Benzoic Acid Preservative contrary to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations. Unsatisfactory label.	Representations to manufacturers.
2614	Informal	Chocolate Flavouring.		
2650	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Deficient in Meat	Cautioned.
2652	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Deficient in Meat	Cautioned.
2653	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Deficient in Meat	Cautioned.
2655	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Contained only 42% Meat ..	Formal sample taken—No. 2732.
2656	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Preservative present without declaration.	Meat content satisfactory.
2657	Informal	Pork Sausages ..	Deficient in Meat	Cautioned.
2732	Formal	Pork Sausages ..	Meat content about 55% ..	Follows Informal Sample No. 2655. Vendor cautioned.

Preservatives in Food Regulations.

The requirements of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations are still not well observed in the Sale of **Sausages**. These Regulations allow sausages to contain sulphur dioxide preservative up to a maximum limit of 450 parts per million, provided that the presence of preservative is disclosed at the time of sale, either by a label or the display of a notice.

Of the 41 samples of Sausages examined, 31 contained preservative, and of these eight were sold without the appropriate declaration. The amounts of sulphur dioxide preservative were invariably below the limit allowed, the proportions ranging from 15 to 270 parts per million.

Two samples of **Flavouring** were found to contain benzoic acid preservative. This preservative is permitted in some foods in controlled amounts, but there is no provision for its use in the preparation of flavoured syrups.

With the above exceptions, samples were found to comply with the Preservatives in Food Regulations.

Sausages.

As in 1955, no standard for the meat content of sausages has been available to Food and Drugs Authorities, and again from the results of analysis there is evidence of the need for such a standard. During the year samples have been classed as unsatisfactory in meat content if they did not reach the minimum requirements specified in the former Meat Products (No. 3) Order—the last Price Control Order—which was revoked in 1953. This Order required at least 50 per cent. meat in Beef Sausages and at least 65 per cent. meat in Pork Sausages.

Of the 41 samples examined during the year, no less than 13 (nearly one-third) failed to reach these standards.

Canned Foods.

Sixteen samples of Canned Foods were submitted for examination and, in these days of an increasing use of canned foods of many varieties, there is a greater need to pay attention to their examination. Two samples—one of **Canned Beans in Tomato Sauce** and one of **Tomato Paste**—were found to be contaminated with excessive amounts of tin and classed as unsuitable for use as food.

Other Foods.

Other foods were generally satisfactory in quality, and those for which Food Standards Orders are in force were found to comply with the requirements of the Orders.

Miscellaneous Investigations.

A complaint from Scotland about foreign material in **Ice Cream Powder**, stated to have been supplied by a manufacturer in the area of the County Borough, was investigated and the necessary action taken. **Canned Salmon** was suspected as the cause of illness, but analysis of cans submitted for examination failed to disclose the presence of any injurious or abnormal constituent.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

During the year the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1955, were operative as from 1st January, 1956. These Regulations amend the Schedules to the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act ; include new instructions on the manner of taking samples ; make certain alterations in the prescribed methods of analysis ; and in some instances provide new "limits of variation," i.e. permissible differences between the percentages guaranteed and those found on analysis.

During the year, eight informal samples of fertilisers and 14 informal samples of feeding stuffs were submitted for analysis. One sample of **Dried Blood** was deficient in nitrogen and one sample of **Poultry Food** was deficient in oil. Both deficiencies were greater than the limits of variation permitted under the Regulations.

In a few other instances analysis disclosed variations from the declared composition, but in a direction which did not represent prejudice to the purchaser.

(Signed) R. W. SUTTON,

Borough Analyst.

Legal Proceedings taken during the Year ending December, 1956.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
19/10/56	Failing to comply with Abatement Notice served in respect of defective front bedroom window. (Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936).	Complaint withdrawn on payment of 5/- costs as abatement notice had been complied with.
19/10/56 and 2/11/56	Selling milk to the prejudice of the purchaser (Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955).	Fined £1 on each of five charges and costs of £12 12s. 0d.
11/12/56	Failing to comply with Abatement Notice served in respect of defective front living-room floor. (Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936).	Order made requiring the work to be done within 28 days.

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